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Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

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4-30 P.M.				
8th Aug	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MAI-MORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th "	ARCADIA	6623	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MANTUA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505

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DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	29th Oct. "
X	X	X	26th Nov. "
NERA	5638	Schmitz	24th Dec "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,386	Guiennet	21st Jan. 1909

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for the voyage by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's or Rubattino Lines.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Aug. 1908
X	X	X	11th Sept. "
NERA	5638	Schmitz	9th Oct. "

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 13th Aug.	9a.m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 7th Aug.	6a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY 10th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahongarra, and Bureh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

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FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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Agents, BOMBAY.

7th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KOERNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Dobcevich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,586	P. Radessich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7388	M. Maregli	24th August 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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KAUZLER	2900	Michelsen	10th Aug.
*REICHSTAG	2109	Jacobsen	21st "

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S. S. KAUZLER will call at Seychelles.

*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	220	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland *viâ* Genoa or Marseilles returning *viâ* Marseilles or						
Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	489	803
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Paris	..	July 13	Aug. 15	....
C. City of Manchester	..	July 30	Aug. 25	....
B. Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	....
C. City of Kansai	..	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 10	....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	..	Oct. 26	....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	..	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 23
B. Merton Hall	..	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	....
A. City of Benares	..	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	....	Jan. 13

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

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"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inangurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a soilor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Empire has reconized, and does recognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco ...type Boiler and Engine, N.H.P. 7, by Robay & Co. ...constructed to ... Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 406, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED No. 191, Hedua Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

POONA 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 15TH AUGUST, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES CLOSE at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 10th August, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA, 5TH AUGUST, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

FOR information about the RACE SPECIAL TRAINS, from Victoria Terminus to Poona and back, on SATURDAY, the 8th August, 1908, apply to Station Superintendent Victoria Terminus.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 23 of 1898.

Re Estate of HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI TARMAHOMED, deceased.

JACOB HAJI ESSA, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Inhabitant, father and guardian of GOOLAM HOOSEIN JACOB and BAYABAI, daughter of Jacob Haji Essa both minors the grand son and grand daughter respectively of the abovenamed deceased..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

HOOBBAI, widow and SEDDICK GUL MAHOMED JACOB GUL MAHOMED and MAHOMED GUL MAHOMED, a minor by his brother and guardian the said Sidick Gul Mahomed, and Mariamboo, daughter of Gul Mahomed Haji Tyeb the heirs and legal representatives of Jombaibai, widow, deceased, respectively, the sisters of the abovenamed Haji Ebrahim Haji Tar Mahomed, Aishabai, widow of Haji Ibrahim Haji Tar Mahomed, and Ellias Haji Abdulla, cousin of the deceased Abdool Razak Ellias Bachoo Haji Joosub..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 8th day of July, 1908, the sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the defendants Yacoob Gul Mahomed and Mahomed Gul Mahomed, in the following properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kambekar Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 feet in length, and 20 feet in breadth, and Assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. , Street Nos. 256, 260, and Bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North by the house of Esmail Esak, on the South by the house of Abdul Satar and beyond that a gully, on the West by sweepers passage, and on East by the Public Road known as Kambekar Street.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement, 25 feet in length and 45 feet in breadth or thereabouts, situate at Old Nagpada Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward Street No.73-79, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East and South by the property of Haji Mahomed Subhani, on the West by a passage and beyond Hora Masjid, and on the North by Public Road called Old Nagpada Cross Lane.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same, that they should, on or before the 31st day of August, 1908, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 27th day of July 1908.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 17th day of August, 1908, for the works in the construction of Offices for F & G Wards, Assessment Department, at Dadar.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 660 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

4. Deduction at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit, not exceeding 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will be made from the bills of the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M.Inst.C.E., M.I. Mech.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1908.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

WANTED, for the Royal Indian Marine, TWO EUROPEAN SHIP'S CARPENTERS. Pay Rs. 90 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 140 per mensem, plus rations.

2. The appointments will be on probation for 12 months, and the candidates so appointed will be required to produce a discharge certificate from their last employers.

3. Apply in person with copies of testimonials to STAFF OFFICER, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

G. H. HEWETT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Bangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 30th October, 1908, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES, for the Civil and Military Police, in Burma for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1911.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms, and all particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon.

Samples of all articles can be seen at the Police Supply Stores, Rangoon, during office hours on any day except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

Tenders will be opened in presence of those who choose to be present and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

E. B. WHITING,
Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAWN-MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 30 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALMER and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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The Factory contains 68 Double Roller Gins and a Cotton Baling Press.

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T. SMITH,
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NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 17th August, 1908, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet from the Registration of the Company to 30th June, 1908.

II. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 17th August to Monday, the 31st August, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LALJI, MURARJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

BOMBAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1908.

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Have already proved that the Great Indian Remedy

FOR ALL

Bilious Complaints, Indian Fevers, Indigestion, Spleen Ague, Jaundice, Piles, Costiveness, General Weakness, and every disorder depending on either Functional derangement of

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Obstruction of the Hepatic or Biliary Ducts

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From Mr. W.—Dear Sirs,—"I suffered from Liver complaint in its most aggravated form; pain in the side, shoulder-blade and stomach; vomiting after every meal, excessive acidity in the stomach, constipated bowels and extreme debility FOR TEN YEARS. I tried all the known remedies without success and had given up hope, when as a last resource I tried your Essence of Chiretta. I have taken it for some time and am now nearly quite well. Pain in the side nearly gone, in the shoulder-blade entirely so. No vomiting, little or no acidity in the stomach, bowels relaxed, no debility, being now a stronger and better man than I have been for years."

H. JAMES RAINEY, Esq., of KOOLNAH, JESSORE, writes:—"Having derived a deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with VERY SMALL doses of Quinine), both as prophylactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Soonderban. I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof *pro bono publico*.

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order of this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

From J. A. F. MOOLTAN.—"Your Chiretta has already done me a WORLD amount good. I had at an enlargement of the spleen and fever for a months which reduced me to a mere skeleton. The fever I got rid of with your Anti-periodic Pills in 3 days; and the spleen I let be—thinking it could do me no harm. In this I was greatly mistaken, my complexion became as yellow as gold. Seeing your Chiretta I determined to use some of it, and see what good it did me. I have used it for about a week and already the color is coming to my cheek and the TAN (through continued fever) has left my face. For the climate of India, there is no medicine so good, for a Tonic, &c., as your Essence of Chiretta. This is only an addition to the testimonials valuable you have so well earned through the Chiretta."

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IN MIDST OF BUSY LIFE SENDS LETTER OF PRAISE

DUNKIRK VICARAGE, FAVERSHAM, July 10, 1907

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"Yours very truly, W. J. Springett."

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Warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment afford instant relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, scaly, crusted humours, eczemas, rashes, inflammations, irritations, and chafings of infancy and childhood, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy and permanent cure, in the majority of cases, when all other remedies fail.

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Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

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DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 5 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Opps, "Bombay Club," Fort.

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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and Ash Companies, Places of Interest, &c., &c. Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage.

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"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

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RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Forms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THOSE wishing to try GENUINE PORTUGUESE PORT WINES, should, without any delay, call at PHILLIPS & CO.'S Port Establishment and ask for either VICTORIA, FREI AGOSTINHO, LEGITIMO, Price, Rs. 3 1/14 and 1/8 each, respectively.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

OOMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

Messrs. D. J. KEYNER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of products, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Many heavy orders are awarded to its connection.

TELEGRAMS "KEYNER," LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO WEALTHY PEOPLE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Jaishinghbai Maganlal & Co., to close partnership account.

1 precious very white undrilled pearl weighing about 132 chows.

1 precious very white drilled pearl weighing about 52 chows.

I precious very white drilled pearl weighing about 20 chows.

1 precious diamond and emerald ring of the first water of about 1¼ ruttios emerald.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as mirrored sideboard, almyrahs cupboards, dressing, wash-hand, and writing-tables, chest-of-drawers, glass show cupboards, ironsafe, cots, sofas.

1 valuable diorama with large number of slides, etc.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

1 light victoria.

1 double-seated brougham.

The property of a gentleman.

1 pair handsome cobs going in double harness 15 hands.

On THURSDAY the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the French Bank building (top Floor) Esplanade Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as, dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, cushioned sofas, easy chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes press marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet-toned rosewood cottage piano by Rose & Co., gramophone with 24 records, set of Encyclopædia Britannica, Brussels carpet, handsome pictures, wind-proof lamps, tent, table linen, rich glassware and crockeryware, platedware, etc., the property of N. Catchpole Esq. proceeding to England and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE of the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Insolvents, in a Valuable Ginning Factory, at Khamgaum, together with the Land, Buildings and Out Houses, etc., relating to it.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Hirabai Shivbux, Gufan and Jeharmal, Jeharmal Shivbux, Nagurmal Jeharmal, Sagarmal Jeharmal, Mangtelal Hiralal, and Shrilal Hiralal, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on the 18th day, of August, 1908, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), all the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvents, in the following property.

Particulars.—All the right, title, and interest of the Insolvents, in the Ginning Factory at Khamgaum.

Description of gins, machinery and building of the Factory, 32 gins of patent 1903 and 4 gins of patent 1906, by Platt Bros, with accessories.

The boiler is steel Lancashire, by Tinker Shenton and Co., Manchester,, N- H. P. 30, 125 lbs pressure, 3 years old, certified from 18th July, 1906 to 17th July 1907; of registered No. 332, 20 feet long, 6½ feet diameter, with dead weight and Hopkinson's Safety Valor.

Horizontal engine, by Rustom Proctor and Co., London, single cylinder of rope gearing.

1 donkey pump, 2 iron water tanks, 1 twelve feet lathe, 1 bench with two vice, anvil 1 furnace, 2 iron tanks with two-third and one-third full ginning oil, 2 small heaps of coal, &c.

The area of land on which the factory stands is about 3 acres with servants quarters built of corrugated sheets, office is built of masonry of 32 by 31 feet dimensions.

The said land admeasures about 3 acres and forms portion of a plot of land bearing Survey No. 30, and the said land is bounded on the east by a portion of the field belonging to Shaikh Sulleman Vallad Sharkh Kaloo Londhari, on the west by a portion of the field, belonging to Shaikh Kaloo Vallad Shaikh Gaffoor Londhari on the south by a river and a portion of field belonging to Sulleman, on the north by land belonging to Jamnadas Nagpurvalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply, to Messrs Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Acting Official Assignee, at their office, at 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The above Factory is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MAHALUKSHMI.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.

Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao.....Appellant and Plaintiff.

vs.

Anandrao Gumpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree herein dated the 16th day of March, 1903, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction, the right of Fazandari in following immovable property on the day and at the time (S. T.) herein after mentioned. The sale of the property will be held at the premises.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, 8th day of August 1908 at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahalukmi, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 117, Collector's New No. 11323, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 4-5 7099 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its D Ward under Ward No. 3609 and Street No. 43, and bounded on or towards the north by the sea, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by the sea, and on or towards the south by the temple of Muhaluxmi and other properties attached thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Marvanji and Romer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 14K., Sardar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS, GROCERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

Sale of the whole of the stock-in-trade and good-will of Messrs. BEYNON & Co., of Poona.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, by order of Messrs. Mohunlal Amersey & Co., the proprietors of the firm of BEYNON & Co., of Poona, sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 9th day of August, 1908, at 2-30 p.m., on the Premises at Poona, the whole of the stock-in-trade, good-will, outstanding and shop fittings and furniture of the said firm of Messrs. BEYNON & Co. as a going concern.

The stock-in-trade consist of the chemicals, drugs, provisions, oilmanstores, wines, spirits, toilet requisites, filters, medicines and medical arpliances, and an aerated waters making machine with complete plants.

The list of the stock and the outstanding may be inspected at the office of the Auctioneers in Bombay where private offers will also be received before the day of sale.

It may be stated for the information of the intending buyers that the firm of Messrs. BEYNON & Co. enjoy the patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay for supplying medicine.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The Materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 646-648: 14, Cave No. 9, Depot Lane, Girgaum.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1908.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	H

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, at the Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 7th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place a large lot of old and unserviceable stores consisting of rubbish iron, iron wire pieces, corrugated iron sheets, hay cutting machine, grain crushing machine, wooden pieces, empty powder casks, fencing frames, anvils, cast iron pipes, girder rail pieces, wooden scantling and planks, hooks and papers, office punkhas, earthernware pipes, empty oil casks, empty oil drums, tins and cases, Switch board with dinamo, etc.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

One iron safe with Chubb patent lock and one Hurricheand fire proof safe.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 second hand English built landau by Oxford Carriage Company, in very good order.

AUCTION SALE of Basic Steel Sheets, Iron Plates and one case Purses.

TOMORROW SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Tyebally Samsoodin Lokhandwala.

T. S. 100 bundles Basic Steel Sheets.
T. S. 476 Iron plates.
On account and risk of Mr. Hasanally Mahomedally Lokhandwala.
H. M. Es. 1 to 105 bundles Basic Steel Sheets.
On account and risk of the concerned.
999. No. 2—1 case purses.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Surat.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver of the Estate of the deceased Hirabhai Ghelabhai appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 975 of 1907, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY the 9th day of August, 1908, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), put up for Sale by Public Auction, on the Premises at Surat, all the right, title and interest of the deceased Hirabhai Ghelabhai in the following two properties at Surat in two different Lots.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

AT 4 P. M. (S. T.)

Firstly:—All the right, title and interest of the deceased Hirabhai Ghelabhai, in all that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate in the Gopipura Division of the City of Surat and in the Sub-District and District of Surat registered No. 237 in the map marked Sheet E. No. XI. and facing towards the West and a Road leading from Oswal to Bhunsali Pole containing about 145 Sq. Yds. and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the properties of Talakchand Premlal, Soorupchand Retanchand and Fatchchand, on the West by the Road leading from Oswal to Bhunsali Pole, on the North by the property of Khimchand Premchand and on the South by the property of Pratapchand and others.

AT 5 P. M. (S. T.)

Secondly:—All the right, title and interest of the deceased Hirabhai Ghelabhai in all that piece or parcel of land with the messuages, tenements and dwellinghouse standing thereon situate in the Badekhan Chakla Division of the City of Surat and in the Sub-District and District of Surat, registered No. 94 in the map marked Sheet F No. XXII and facing towards the North the road leading from Kazi Medon to Pancholiwad containing about 5299 square yds. and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the property of (1) Purshotam Lakhmidas, (2) Bai Koover, widow of Moti Dayaram Puncholi, (3) Bai Manek, widow of Jiwan Lakhmidas, (4) Bai Sivi, wife of Kusal Purshotam, (5) Jugjivan Mursi Puncholi (6) Motiram Govind Pancholi; on the West by a Gully; on the North by the said Road leading from Kazi Medon to Pancholiwad and on the South partly by the Government land and partly by the property of Hirmanji Muncherji Pareekh.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

SALE ON SATURDAY, the 15th August.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th August, at 2-30 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Frere Road, behind the European General Hospital, No. 125, Rajarur Street near Mama Building and opposite Messrs. Boyce and Co.'s Office, the very valuable and made to order household furniture, by Breslaner and others, rich glass and crockeryware, one nearly new ahoniaed cottage piano, an excellent order, marble top tab'e and teapoys, fancy cabinets, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined silk Gerard tapestry, chiffoniers, teapoys, single and double door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, real fire proof Chubb's safe on stand with Chubb's lock and key, Edison's Home Phonograph, rich plateglass, inner C. spring, baby perambulator, carpets, teak-wood bed-stand, iron baba cot, chest-of-drawers one sweet-toned cabinet organ, by S. Rose and Co., reclining sofas and chairs, folding cots, writing tables, fancy vases and ornaments, rich engraved silver plate, large salvers, glass door book-cases, filter, wearing apparels, one lot books, bicycles, copper cooking pots, &c., &c.

The property of D. Stevens, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd inst. at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Mahaluxmi, opposite the temple, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, large sliding dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboard, and dumb-waiters, drawingroom sofas and chairs, table, hanging, hall and wall lamps, rich ornaments, Indian and Persian carpets, plateglass door, show cases, rich cabinets, one large grandfather's clock in solid Mahogany case by John Taylor showing months and dates and the phases of the moon, one sweet-toned ebonized semi-grand piano by Sonndy, one large incubator by W. Tamlin, of 50 eggs with patent lamp, one Mahogany full size slate billiard table by "Thurston," fitted with ball returner, with cues, lamps and balls, etc., one fire-proof iron safe on stand by Milner, one revolving top writing table by Benjamin, cane furniture, brass and iron single and double bedstead, rich almyrahs and chest-of-drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, China matting, curtains with rods and brackets, one strong built glass fronted miniature, rubber-tyred brougham by Stevens in very good order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of James Pearson, Esq., proceeding to Europe and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1908.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Lallemand, combine all the desiderata to be sought in a remedy of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days completely removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effects its purpose without superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by causing the formation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of the throat, it will be found astonishingly effacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurities of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings in the joints—often a mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms of disease of the bones, sore throat and all diseases for which has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eradicates every impurity matter from the constitution.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, etc., arising from excesses, indiscretion, etc., in hot, unhealthy climates, or in persons suddenly transported from cold to warm climates, or in restoring strength to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/- per package, of all Chemists throughout the World.

Observe, the genuine Therapion is wrapped in a yellow label, bearing the Government Stamp of the French Republic, and the name of the sole proprietor, Mr. Mothes, in white letters on a red ground, without which every genuine package is counterfeit. Under no circumstances should the genuine Therapion be purchased from any Chemist who has not the sole agency for the town or district in which he resides, as the spurious compounds are frequently substituted for the genuine Therapion, to the great disappointment of the purchaser.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE M. Maritimes Company's steamer Nera 3,429 tons Captain Schmitz sailed on Thursday for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Pasha 3,839 tons Captain H. Elliot, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Samarang with a cargo of sugar and timber, and 2 cabin passengers. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon with heavy rain from the South of Ceylon.

THE steamer Hatumet 2,584 tons Captain J. Peters arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, with a cargo of coal.

The following weather telegram dated 4th instant, has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

Storm signal, Depression disappeared lower signal.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 5th August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell .....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 6.

Arcadia.....3513 Valentine..Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co
Alavi.....2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.....2936 Gubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Firooze.....2905 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Hatumet...2584 Peters.....W & A G & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kirley.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Kt. Templar .....460 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Kenley.....2429 Wilson .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Loodiana.....2124 Ross.....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Newnel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nairung.....3462 Thomson...Calcutta T Morrison & Co
Oriental.....3085 Snow.....P & O Co
Pasha.....3829 Elliot ..Turner..... M & Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Ras Issa....2442 Parett...Antwerp..W & A Graham & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam....2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Scindia .....2050 Chidley .....M M & Co
Spring burn...3175 Crosth-Craite.....W & A G & Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Sofala .....3436 Bobb .....M M & Co
Virawa.....2116 Carre...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Umzumbi.....2138 Miller.....W & A G & Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Mackinnon	3049	Smith, M	God Fis lay	10-8	Mair & Co
B Othello.....	3327	Brodley...	Hull	8-8	Finlay Muir & Co
D & E Chapra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	10-8	M M & Co
F Okhla...3436	Reddock...	Rangoon	...14-8	...M M & Co	
H Naderi...1168	Gray...	Busreh	16-8	R & P S N Co	
K Stolzenfels..	3554	Schmidt..	K'chi.	7-8..	W & A G & Co
N Frankdale..	3100	Kidi...	Baltidore...	10 8	...R A Willis
Q Kauzier...1864	Michelsen...	Z'bar	...10-8	...A Strandes	

H W V P

Kola.....504 Moxon .....Busreh.....6-8 M M & Co

M W D D

Sabarmati....524 Mahomed Repairing N F Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi.....547 Ahmed Repairing...N F Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Mossitia 3250 Thomson L'pool 10-8 W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino .2681 Mancini..Genoa 15-8 F R S N Co
10&11 Gute's 3551 Diedrichsen K'chi. 8-8 W & A G & Co
12 Persia 4198 Haughton...Londen...15-8...P & O Co
15 Goslnara...1359 B'shop...Busreh...10-8...M M & Co
16 Bulimba .....1607 Chappel...Busreh...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Pasha s.....	Eliot	Samarang, July 29
6	Hatumet s	Peters	Newcastle, July 5

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Vedra s	Tucker.....	Aroe Bay
	Kola s	Moxon.....	Persian Gulf
	Nera s	Schmitz	Marseilles

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—
Steamer Umzumbi for Antwerp &c.
„ R Rubattino for Genoa &c.
„ Scindia for Calcutta &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co steamer Chanda arrived at Antwerp on the morning of the 5th inst.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo passed Aden at 10 p. m. on Wednesday the 5th August.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag left Mombosa for Bombay this noon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
22	Rotenfels	Antwerp
26	Kintail	Calcutta
29	Clan Ranald	Liverpool
31	Drachenfels	Antwerp
31	Clan Cumming	Coast
Aug.		
3	Teesta	Straits
3	Nurani	Calcutta
4	Polamcotta	Negapatam

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—168 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil Co Ltd.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—247 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 15 bales hides, P E Bogae and Sons; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chapra s—34 bales twist, Schroder Smidt and Co; 39 bales hemp, G Radhakisandas; 1,100 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—330 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, Goculdas Madhowj and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—247 cases Indian condiments, Merwanjee Poonjeajee and Sons.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s.—50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 198 cwts Mustardseed, J Fachiri.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—75 casks salted goat skins, Max Klein.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Umzumbi s—2,040 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—2,994 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dryfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 6,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Walace and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

R Rubattino s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette," August 6.

Mr Dayabhai Ratanchand Dalal, Acting Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Baramati, to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Kaira, vice Mr Bulakhidas Gangadas Desai, retiring.

Mr Madhav Hari Limaye to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Baramati.

The services of Mr Prataprai Chhotumlal Desai, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Vagra are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs pending further orders.

Mr Chimanlal Maneklal Jhaveri to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Vagra, vice Mr Prataprai Chhotumlal Desai pending further orders.

Mr Keshav Vasudev Hasabnis, Head Karkun, taluka Jalgaon in the district of East Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr Manishankar Manchharam Joshi, Mamlatdar, taluka Viramgam, and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Ahmedabad, with the power to issue warrants of arrest under the said subsection.

Mr Chainrai Bulchand, B A LL B to act as City Magistrate, Karachi, vice Mr A E Cumming pending further orders.

Mr. Krishnaji Balaji Bendigiri, B.A., to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Dharwar, on Rs. 300. Mr. Shambhurao Chandappa Anikhindi to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Belgaum, on Rs. 250.

Mr. Annaji Ramchandra Jalihal to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Bijapur, on Rs. 200. Mr. S. Fernandez, B.A., to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Kanara, on Rs 200.

Mr. Manilal Atmaram Pandya, B.A., to be Head Master, Nadiad High School, vice Mr. Harikrishna Fakirbhai Bhat, deceased, but to continue to act as Head Master of the Broach High School pending further orders.

Mr. Gajanan Ramchandra Shringarpure, B.A., LL.B., to practise as a Pleader of the Thana District.

Mr. Hiralal Ukabhai Patel, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Naginlal Harilal Setalvad, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

The privilege leave for one month and a half granted to Mr. V. M. Dabholkar, Mamlatdar of Malsiras, has been extended by one month. Mr. Rango Bhimrao Deshpande should continue to act as Mamlatdar for this period or until further orders.

Mr. Balkrishna Ramchandra Khade, Head Karkun on Rs. 50 of taluka Maval, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from the 15th to 27th May 1908 (both days inclusive) being the period intervening between the departure of Mr. K. V. Joshi and the arrival of Mr. S. H. Tagare.

This Notification granting furlough for six months to Mr. Vishnu Govind Rede, District Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture, Nasik, is cancelled.

The appointment of Mr. S. Adams as Probationary Excise Sub-Inspector, Hansot, Broach District, substantive "pro tem." on Rs. 30 is cancelled, and Mr. Narotamdas Kasandas Chhotia, Excise Clerk on Rs. 20 in the Huzur Account Office of the Collector of Broach, is appointed Probationary Sub-Inspector, Hansot, substantive "pro tem." on Rs. 30.

Mr. Purushottam Trimbak Karnatki is appointed to act as Nazir and Clerk of the Court of the Sub-Court, Sheygaon, vice Mr. Trimbak Bapuji Pathak, transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, I.C.S., Assistant-Collector, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Boards of Yeola and Niphad in the Nasik District, vice Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., Assistant-Collector, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Nasik, vice Mr. Vinayak Narayan Khopkar, resigned.

The election of Mr. Ganesh Martand Bhalerao, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Man in the Satara District is approved.

Mr. Hari Bataji Pathinkar, Head Karkun, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Karzat in the Ahmednagar District, vice Mr. Shankar Daji Bhalerao, resigned.

Mr. Raghunath Krishna Risbud, of Mahalkari of petha Mulshi, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Haveli in the Poona District, vice Mr. Trimbak Vinayak Dixit, resigned.

Mr. Dhondo Kashinath Lele, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Nasik, vice Mr. Narhar Bapu Joshi, resigned.

Mr. Vishnu Govind Mahajani Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Sangola in the Sholapur District, vice Mr. Abdul Kadar Munshi, resigned.

Mr. Bhimangowda Ningangowda of Majre-Tinnapur is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Badami in the Bijapur District, vice Mr. Basadgowda Kerur, deceased.

The appointment by election of Mr. T. V. Naik, Mamlatdar and a nominated member, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Hubli in the Dharwar District is approved.

Mr. Javair Motiram has been elected a councillor of the Bandra Municipality, vice Mr. V. T. Korke, L. M. & S., resigned.

Mr. Krishnalal Chunnilal has been elected a member of the Taluka Local Board, Broach, the vice Mr. Chimanlal Harderam, resigned.

Mr. Ayangavda, Parvatgavda, Patil of Ilkal, has been elected as a councillor of the Municipality of Ilkal, vice Mr. Shidangavda Parvatgavda Patil, deceased.

Mr. Shanker Bapuji Sant, Pleader, Sangamner, has been elected Vice-President, Sangamner Municipality for the trienial term commencing from 1st April.

Messrs. V. N. Sathaye, District Deputy Collector, 1st Division, and G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dharwar Taluka on the 27th July.

The Court of Wards will assume the superintendence of the property of Meherban Babasaheb Bhujangrao Shitole of Nej, taluka Chikodi in the Belgaum District on the 10th August.

Messrs. V. N. Khopkar and E. G. Turner, M.A., I.C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Nasik Taluka of the Nasik District on the 24th July.

The Bagalkot Taluka Government Servants' Mutual Help and Provident Fund Co-operative Credit Society, Urban, Limited, Bagalkot, taluka Bagolkot, District Bijapur, has been registered.

Dr N Gustasp, Ph.D, Assistant Conservator of Forests, delivered over and Mr C E L Gilbert, Assistant Conservator of Forests, received charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, on the 24th July.

Mr D M Bijoor, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, delivered over and Dr N Gustasp, Ph.D., Assistant Conservator of Forests, received charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, on the 25th July.

Messrs. D. A. Thomson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and Dalpatrai Jethanand Navani, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest office, Panch Mahals, on the 29th July.

Mr. Hari Gopal Patwardhan, L.C.E., Overseer, Third Grade, on probation, appointed to the Central Division is posted to the Poona District.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BOEVEY.—July 31, at Kirsten Hall, Simla, the wife of Captain Crawley-Boevey, 1st Royal Sussex Regt., of a son.

DEATH.

SMITH.—July 31, at the Presidency General Hospital, Charles Keith Smith, Assistant, Belsund Indigo Concern, aged 34 years.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

Our Machines have Arrived.

We can now supply
"CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Tonic and Fever cure, in boxes of 100 × 5 grain tablets for Re. 1 delivered anywhere in India.

Recent Testimony from Medical Men, our own experience, and that of the public shows that the wonderful properties of this remedy cannot be overestimated.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m.; Sunsets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 6-44m.; 6-9a.; Low water, 0-2m., 0-46a.

P. and O. steamer "Caledonia," with English mails of 24th July, due to arrive at 5 a. m.

Bombay University Senate, adjourned meeting, 5-45 p. m.

Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug. 12th, Full Moon, 10h. 28·8m. a. m.; Aug 19th, Last Quarter, 2h. 55·5m. a. m.; Aug. 26th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m.; Aug. 12th, in Perigee, 3h. a. m.; Aug. 26th, in Apogee, 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, August 8.—Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana "A" team vs. Islam Gymkhana, home. "B" Team vs. St. Xavier's College, away. Commercial Gymkhana Concert 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h, 18m. Sun sets, 7h. 11m. High water 8-9m. 7-27a. Low water, 1-10m, 2-13a.

Sunday, August 9.—8th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 18m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 9-14m., 8-39a.; Low water, 2-10m., 3-15a.

Monday August 10.—Sun rises, 6h. 18m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 10-8m., 9-44a.; Low water, 3-5m., 4-9a.

Tuesday, August 11.—Hindu Cocoanut Holiday. Cricket Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Parsi Gymkhana. "B" Team vs. Independent C. C. Sun rises, 6h. 19m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 10-55m., 10-43a., Low water, 3-57m., 4-58a.

Wednesday, August 12.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 19m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 11-38m., 11-36a.; Low water 4-47m 5-44a.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A public lecture on 'Temperance Legislation in America and its lessons' will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Charles Hill, in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow, 8th instant. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar will preside.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. R. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

March	Gaurd of Honour.....	Karl Kaps
Overture	Barbier De Seville ...	Rossini
Serenata	From the Eternal City..	P Mascagni
Selection	The Mikado.....	A Sullivan
Valse.....	Tout Passe	R Berger
Three Celebrated Dances.....	Hungarian	Braham

THE FIRE IN THE FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the report in your issue of date of the recent fire at the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" Printing Press in which it is stated that Kitson Lamps were used on the premises we request the favour of your allowing us to say that the statement is not correct. There are more than one inferior imitation of Kitson lamps in Bombay, and we do not know what make of lamps and fittings were actually used, but there is no question that they were not Kitson lamps. We have reason to believe that the tanks were probably of unreliable local manufacture and of soft copper instead of drawn steel as supplied with Kitson lamps. The latter are practically immune from any danger of bursting, even when intensely heated, being of one solid piece of metal throughout.—Yours faithfully,

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
Sole Agents for India—Kitson Patents.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

Thh trough of low pressure has moved close to the hills.

The Bay current is now being excluded from the Gangetic plain. Both currents are stil comparatively weak, and though there has been nearly general rain in Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the East United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Hyderabad and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, the amount received in almost all cases has been small.

In Upper India the rainfall has almost entirely ceased and skies have cleared; while in the Central parts of the country, in the West of North-East India, of the Peninsula, the rainfall has been rather scattered. The weakness of the current is also shown by the decrease in clouds, which are only light to moderate over a large part of the country.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Toungoo, one and a half inches; Bassein and Silchar, two inches; Hazaribagh, one and a half inches; Benares, one inch; Gorakhpur and Bharaich, half an inch; Meerut, one and a half inches; Ajmer, four inches; Karwar, three inches; Kurnool, one inch; Hanumakonda and Nellore, half an inch.

Humidity is in excess in the greater part of North-West India. Temperature is still in defect in Upper India.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Orissa and on the Malabar Coast; local rain in Upper Burma, the rest of North-East India, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the interior of South India, the Konkan Coast and on the East Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 6th August was 29·746 inches. The height of obeservatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla.	Byculla	nade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	53·24	50·13	49·30	38·20	
Thursday, 6th August.....	0.09	0·20	0·17	0·03	
Total.....	53·33	50·33	49·47	38·23	
Up to same date last year...	78·22	80·17	80·72	82 90	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 1st August 1908:—

	In. cts.			In. cts.	
Bandora	48	92	Wadhwan	...	...
Panjoo	33	65	Dabhoe	29	34
Vaiturana	31	28	Sevalia	17	72
Palghur	44	56	Godhra	28	5
Gholwad	32	98	Patri	12	19
Daman.....	52	82	Limkhera	24	98
Bulsar	49	84	Dohad	15	51
Navsari	44	6	Amargarh	16	29
Surat	36	15	Rutlam	11	58
Kim	23	5	Nagda	10	30
Broach.....	21	18	Rajpardi.....	25	92
Baroda.....	21	73	Badoli.....	44	22
Mehmadabad	16	7	Nandibar	9	15
Ahmedabad	14	94	Nardana.....	7	25
Viramgam	13	95			

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 6TH AUGUST 1908.

Amritsar.—Fine weather has set in. Scarcely any damage expected to cotton plants.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop making good progress. Food grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton in the high grounds doing well, but poor on low land.

Beawar.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton larger area sown this year. Food-grains prospects improving.

Amraoti.—Showery. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants healthy and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain, Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Gingelly flourishing. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Food-grains suffering from too much rain.

Broach.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle.

Viramgam.—Showery. Break needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Dholera.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Food-grains doing well.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Break needed generally.

Barsi.—Showery.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy. Rain general over district. Break needed generally. Food-grains sowing has been completed. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Looks like clearing up. Food-grains sowing backward.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday the 6th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared in the extreme north and are only lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to or above the average. Temperature has increased slightly; the maximum is normal in the south-east Punjab but in defect over the rest of the division, the deficiency at Multan amounting to 11°; while the minimum is generally normal. Winds are north-easterly.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally moderately clouded. Although humidity has increased slightly, it continues normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now equal to or above the average during the day but remains normal at night. Winds are northerly to south-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been general in Rajputana, the largest amounts being Ajmer 4·25 inches and Jaipur 0·62 inch. Skies are lightly clouded in

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE PUNJAB.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—Sir Henry Craik is globe-trotter of the best type. When he visited the Punjab last cold weather, his position of M. P. secured him every facility to go over the chief points of interest in the province and to observe the inner working of its administration. He went through the native city of Lahore on the Lieutenant-Governor's elephant, did the orthodox journey to the Khyber Pass, went on tour with the Financial Commissioner, attended the Courts of Justice, and collected much miscellaneous information from the various high officials that he met in the course of his tour. In short he obtained a very good bird's eye view from the outside of the serial life and officials duties of the Anglo-Indian during the Punjab cold weather. The hot weather aspect of the life, of course, is beyond his purview. All this information he has digested and assimilated with considerable success in a little book entitled "Impressions of India" (Macmillan), which should give the reading public at Home a very fair idea of things Indian and is not without its interest for us in this country.

Almost the only point that Sir Henry criticises unfavourably in the whole of his experience is the railway service, which he characterises as "thirty years behind Rhodesia and twenty years behind the Sudan." He speaks with scorn of the service between Lahore and Rawalpindi, and puts in a special word for the Indian passenger, saying:—"Government may issue edifying ukases on the considerate treatment of the native, but such exortations have something of an air of hypocrisy when one sees how native third-class passengers are treated on Government lines. I may be told that the native likes to be crowded and jostled. I shall believe as soon that the eels like to be skinned. Frankly I have seen scenes in crowded trains in India of which I think it would be well that the Government should be spared the discredit. I speak now in the interests of the native, not of the European, travellers." From the European point of view Sir Henry is equally scathing about the speed of the rains, unpunctuality their primitive accommodation, and the casual manners of the subordinate officials in Government employ. He does not consider that the G. I. P. affords any argument in favour of the nationalisation of railways in England.

At the time that Sir Henry visited us the province was alleged to be in a state of unrest and he had many conversations on the subject with Indian gentlemen as well as with European officials. On this subject he says:—"No outsider can reasonably pronounce an opinion. I can only say that the strongest views I have heard as to the existence of a danger have been expressed to me by natives of India; nor can we be surprised that they regard with misgiving any extension of the power of the subordinate native official who is often the curse of the country and whose misdoings, especially in the public works and the railway department I have heard bitterly denounced by natives." Sir Henry witnessed at Delhi an Indian play in which the hectoring ways of the European railway guard were caricatured, and on the strength of this performance he credits the native with a sense of humour; but surely this is not, at any rate, one of his salient characteristics.

It is consoling, however, to find that the Punjab compares favourably in Sir Henry's view, with the other provinces, which he visited more cursorily. He is particularly severe upon both the European and the Indian inhabitants of Calcutta. Of the Europeans he says that they know less about the real conditions of India than the average educated Londoner does. "Too often one hears in those circles which are scarcely nearer to the heart of India than London is, a recklessness of talk which makes the wisest administrator shudder. They will confidently teach the officer of the native army the real truth as to disaffection amongst his men and they will settle with easy dogmatism questions which puzzle the oldest official. You hear with irritating frequency words about 'the ruling race' which never pass the lips of the responsible official." The Bengali inhabitant of Calcutta, likewise, compares unfavourably both in physique and in manner with the up-country Indian. Of course we all know how superior in physique the Sikh and the Pathan are to the ordinary Bengali, but Sir Henry says in addition:—"The native in the streets of Calcutta strikes me as sulky in demeanour, disagreeable as a passenger, and having neither the instinctive courtesy of the oriental nor the good-humoured give-and-take which one meets with, as a rule, in the streets at Home. He would be a dangerous element in an unruly crowd." Altogether, however, the point that strikes one most in this book is the contrast in tone from what we should probably have obtained from the same author less than a decade ago. In place of descriptions of architecture pervaded by an air of comfortable optism and security we have now an atmosphere of unrest, of inquiry. Sir Henry is at pains to discover what the Indian thinks as well as what the European thinks, he discusses such question as the effect of European education upon the Indian, and the decline in knowledge of vernacular languages amongst European officials. Sir Henry views with distrust, as every discerning mind must, any movement which makes for instrusion of the educated native between the European administration and the mass of his countrymen. Finally as the sum of his enquiries about the present condition of India Sir Henry says:—"Unrest in the provinces is a real and ever-present menace—and by so much the less is it apt to be talked of. You feel that it is there, rather than hear of it. Those at home do not hear of it, and for that reason do not sufficiently realise the feeling. But it is there all the same, not as a source of nervousness or timidity, but as a summons to unremitting watchfulness."

BANNED BIOGRAPHIC.

The "STATESMAN":—It has always been a matter of acute controversy as to how far the friends of a great man, the State, or the public at large are bound to conform with a wish expressed by him either in a will or otherwise that no biographical memoir shall be published or public memorial erected of him after death. Charles Dickens inserted an almost passionate appeal to his friends in his will in which he conjured them "on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial, or testimonial whatever." The result has been that while no single memorial of the dignity which his life and work deserves exists of Dickens, one frequently comes across ill-executed busts and ugly memorial tablets in out-of-the-way places and the public hospitals are beginning to be filled with "Tiny Tim" casts. Thackeray desired that no life of him should be published and the consequence has been the publication of scrappy memoirs. The late Archbishop Temple was so anxious to prevent his "Life" being written that he went so far as to destroy as much of his correspondence and other literary material as he could get hold of, and, here again, we have two large volumes which leave one with a half-satisfied feeling after perusal. The moral is that while the public are increasingly determined to memorialise great men in these various ways it is better to allow them to carry out their desire in a complete fashion than to create obstacles which only lead to imperfect and limited results. The controversy in regard to Dickens has been revived quite recently in an acute form by the offer of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, the sculptor and friend of the great novelist, to execute a statue to be placed in the Castle Garden at Rochester. The local Town Council were on the verge of accepting the offer when Mr. H. F. Dickens, the novelist's son wrote to draw their attention to the prohibitive provision in the will, of which apparently they were in ignorance, and which Mr. Fitzgerald had not thought fit to mention when making his offer. The councillors promptly decided to reject the offer, and thereupon followed an acrimonious correspondence in the *Times*, in which Mr. Fitzgerald complained bitterly of Mr. H. F. Dickens' interference, the latter replying in a letter which almost suggested that Mr. Fitzgerald was in the habit of exaggerating the character of the intimacy which existed between himself and the novelist, and urged that he was entitled to save his father from his "friends." Mr. Fitzgerald's intentions were, no doubt, laudable, but there is certainly something to be said for Mr. H. F. Dickens' contention that if he (Mr. Fitzgerald) was so close a friend of Charles Dickens as he claims to be, then he should be one of the first to comply with the request in the novelist's will which was specially addressed to "my friends."

PERSONS AND POLITICS.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—Old Age Pensions are granted at a considerably greater cost than the Liberals were prepared for, and than the condition of the finances would permit. Then the Chancellor of the Exchequer is compelled to face quite a different and critical audience, and to them he imparts the secret of his whole position—a stunning deficit, a falling revenue and depressed trade. And to them he puts a nice little question: "I know you are very clever people; tell me how I am to finance a costly scheme of social reform, with a stunning deficit, etc.?" The implication here is that the innocent Chancellor of the Exchequer was inveigled into the said costly scheme of social reform that he had the thing forced upon him. Of course it was nothing of the sort. On the other hand—till the other day he filled the air with his glorification of Liberal finance—the ability of Liberal finance to sustain the burden of Old Age Pensions and things of that sort. While he was doing this, the shadow of trade depression was upon the country, and indeed or all countries. If Mr. Lloyd George finds that the situation is not quite so hopeful, he is entirely to blame. He has himself held language on his very question of financing the Old Age Pensions scheme which made the Man in the Street think that the clever Chancellor of the Exchequer knew where the money was to come from. After saying this, and inducing the unwary to think there was nothing wrong, Mr. Lloyd George protested he had no nest-eggs and was anxious to hear where the hen-roost was that would be the easiest to get at. This was a little before the stunning deficit speech!

The worst of it all is, the Tariff Reformer, had he come to power in 1906, instead of the Free Trader, who has since turned spendthrift precisely the same thing would have happened, and possibly something far worse. At any rate the Tariff Reformer would probably not have cared to reduce debt or remit taxation or cut down expenditure. Rather contrariwise. He would have broadened the basis of taxation. Elated by his success, and to show what a great and powerful nation we were and how little reason there is to fear Germany he would have embarked on a possible Ten-power Standard for the British Navy. How could there be retrenchment under the Tariff Reformer's "regime"? Why should a Government which carries out a new scheme of taxation so as to reach the people's necessaries stultify itself by cutting down expenditure? The taxation is alternative to retrenchment in the Tariff Reformer's conception of British finance, therefore, taxation and more expenditure fit in with his scheme rather than reduced expenditure,

We thus arrive at the mournful conclusion that what is wrong with Liberal finance is its improvidence. Granted that Old Age Pensions are necessary, the Government should have found the money to begin with. They have committed the fatal mistake of committing themselves to a costly scheme, and now find they had miscalculated their resources. They put the cart of Old Age Pensions before the horse, of Finance, as if the cart was going to pull the horse! In the process, it seems to us they have seriously discredited Free Trade, and are running the risk of the possible acceptance of the Tariff Reform, with its showy scheme of finance. As we have remarked more than once, the, Liberals have been unconsciously but none the less, inevitably, playing into the hands of the Tariff Reformers. The Unionists are quite willing to accept the obligations and liabilities of Old Age Pensions, for they at all events think they know where the money is to come from. The Liberals not knowing where the money is to come from have definitely pledged themselves in the face of the whole country. They can accomplish what they have promised by desperate economies. Possibly they will reduce the expenditure on the Army and, perhaps, the Navy—not because reductions are necessary in the Army and the Navy and possible without endangering the national safety, but because money must be found for Old Age Pensions. Then there will be a tremendous outcry and the Liberals will go under. Or, they will attempt to keep their promise by the familiar process of predatory legislation and strike a fatal blow at the capitalist interest. Do something they must. What next? is the question people are asking at home. There are already rumours, as we said at the commencement of this article, pointing to Cabinet dissensions. It is unnecessary to indicate their nature, but it is interesting to note that they are stated to elate the financial embarrassments of the Government.

THE NEW FINANCIAL MEMBER.

The "ENGLISHMAN":—The appointment of Sir E. N. Baker from the Financial Membership of Council to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal follows the precedent of Sir Richard Temple, who was Finance Minister from 1868 to 1874, when he succeeded Sir George Campbell at Belvedere. Sir E. Baker has this advantage that he was originally a Bengal Officer whereas Sir Richard Temple hailed from the N.-W. P. and the Punjab. Other Bengal officers have been members of Council, namely, Sir David Barbour and Sir James Westland. The former was available in 1890 for the Bengal "godi," when Lord Lansdowne chose, Sir Charles Elliot, then the P. W. D. member of Council. Sir J. Westland had previously resigned the Civil Service, so that while Finance Minister, he was never eligible for the Lieutenant-Gorvernorship. Another near precedent was that of the Honourable Sir Edmund Drummond, who, after considerable service in the Financial Department, rose to be Financial Secretary to the Government of India, and from that post became Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1863. Sir Auckland Colvin, too, from the Finance Membership became Lieutenant-Governor of the South Western Provinces. But ordinarily, the Financial Department seldom leads to the highest Administrative position in India.

ONE hundred and three Deputies of the Left Parties and Constitutional Democrats with some Octobrists, have introduced a Bill in the Duma (says Reuter) for the abolition of capital punishment.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 4th August give the following details:—

AHMEDABAD.

Rain during week 1 inch 96 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 5 inches 48 cents at Dhandhuka, minimum 69 cents at Sanand; for season 15 inches 57 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 25 inches 69 cents at Modasa, minimum 12 inches 20 cents at Dhandhuka. Rainfall excessive. Break required. Sowing of cotton in progress in parts of Dhandhuka taluka and commenced in Gogha petha. Sowing of cotton and jowari in progress in Sanand taluka, of bajri and jowari in Gogha petha, and of bajri, jowari and cotton in Viramgam taluka. Sowing of sesamum commenced in Modasa petha. Transplantation of rice commenced in parts of Parantij taluka and of tobacco in Sanand taluka, and that of rice in progress in Dholka and Sanand talukas. Bajri and jowari in Dhaskroi and Dhandhuka talukas, bajri, jowari and rice in Viramgam taluka and bajri, jowari, cotton, rice and sesamum in Parantij taluka in good condition. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks adequate.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rain during week 2 inches 33 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 4 inches 73 cents at Halol, minimum 60 cents at Jhalod; for season 25 inches 28 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 28 inches 7 cents at Halol, minimum 16 inches 23 cents at Jhalod. Rainfall general throughout the district. Break needed. Sowing operations nearly completed. Maize in eastern mahals and bajri in western mahals damaged by continuous rain, which has also retarded sowing of bajri and sesamum. Transplantation of rice in progress. Weeding in progress. Area sown normal except that sown with bajri and sesamum which is below normal owing to continued rain. Estimated outturn of early sown maize is likely to be affected by continued downpour of rain; otherwise standing crops are in good condition. Caterpillars decreasing in numbers. Fodder-supply good and sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

KAIRA.

Rain during week 2 inches 15 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 3 inches 15 cents at A'nand, minimum 71 cents at Kapadvanj, 2 inches 30 cents at Cambay, for season 16 inches 7 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 17 inches 68 cents at A'nand, minimum 14 inches 83 cents at Matar, 9 inches 27 cents at Cambay. Rainfall not sufficient for rice fields and for filling tanks. Dry crops beginning to suffer for want of weeding and sunshine. Transplantation of rice retarded for want of sufficient water. Sowing of jowari and cotton and weeding and transplantation of rice in progress in parts of Cambay. Agricultural stock improving. Green grass available. Fodder supply sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks not yet fully filled.

BROACH.

Rain during week 3 inches 64 cents at Broach, in the District maximum 9 inches 88 cents at Amod, minimum 2 inches 20 cents at Hansot; for season 20 inches 17 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 23 inches 88 cents at Amod, minimum 12 inches 66 cents at Jambusar. Rainfall sufficient in all talukas. Break generally needed in all talukas except Jambusar. Sowing of kharif crops retarded owing to excessive moisture. Transplantation of rice and weeding in progress. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices high.

SURAT.

Rain during week 2 inches 16 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 14 inches 58 cents at Pardi, minimum 2 inches 62 cents at Olpad, 14 inches 56 cents at Dharampur, 11 inches 66 cents at Bansda, 3 inches 34 cents at Sachin; for season 34 inches 66 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 57 inches 23 cents at Pardi, minimum 32 inches 87 cents at Olpad, 64 inches 47 cents at Dharampur, 56 inches 19 cents at Bansda, 33 inches 33 cents at Sachin. Rainfall general, sufficient and above the average throughout the district and break needed in Bardoli and Mandvi talukas. Resowing. of bajri, jowari and cotton in progress in Olpad taluka. Area under rice above normal in Chikhli taluka and Valod petha, and normal elsewhere, under cotton and jowari below normal in Mandvi taluka but normal in Bardoli and Jalalpur talukas and Valod petha and under bajri slightly below normal in Chorasi taluka. Transplantation of rice continues in Bulsar and Pardi talukas and completed elsewhere. Seedlings generally in good condition, but cotton damaged by excessive rain in parts of Mandvi and Bardoli talukas and Valod petha. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient. Irrigation tanks filled.

KOLABA.

Rain during week maximum 16 inches 61 cents at Mangaon, minimum 5 inches 24 cents at Alibag; for season 46 inches 16 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 94 inches 50 cents at Mahad, minimum 42 inches 82 cents at Uran. Rainfall sufficient. Prospects good. Seedlings in good condition. Preparations for transplantation completed and transplantations in progress. Weeding commenced in parts of Karjat taluka. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.

RATNAGIRI.

Rain during week 8 inches 51 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 21 inches 38 cents at Sangameshawar, minimum 6 inches 94 cents at Guhagar; for season 55 inches 18 cents at Ratnagiri in the dirtrict maximum 105 inches 26 cents at Chiplun, minimum 49 inches 88 cents at Devgad. Rainfall sufficient and beneficial throughout the district. Standing crops in good condition. Transplantation of rice almost completed. Prospects hopeful. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock adequate.

KANARA.

Rain during week 15 inches 28 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 22 inches at Bhatkal, minimum 4 inches 89 cents at Mundgod; for season 106 inches 2 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 125 inches 46 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 22 inches 36 cents at Mundgod. Rainfall excessive in below-ghat talukas and in Siddapur taluka and Supa petha and more rain still needed in Mundgod petha. Garden and sugarcane crops in good condition. Kharif sowing continues in Ankola taluka and Supa petha. Transplantation and weeding continue. Area sown normal. Heavy rain injured rice crop in some low-lying lands in Kumta and Siddapur talukas and Bhatkal petha. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 4 inches 28 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 5 inches 9 cents at Jamner, minimum 1 inch 73 cents at Edalsbad; for season 21 inches 12 cents at Jalgaon, in the district minimum 7 inches 75 cents at Chalisgaon. Rainfall general and sufficient but break needed in some talukas. Sowing operations almost completed. Weeding generally in progress. Sowing of bajri retarded owing to excessive moisture in Jalgaon taluka. Excessive rain slightly injured cotton crop in Bhusaval taluka. Germinated seedlings satisfactory and crops generally in good condition. Fodder supply deficient and dear. Green grass available in many places. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 3 inches 71 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 4 inches 78 cents at Navapur, minimum 84 cents at Sindkheda; for season 13 inches 22 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 23 inches 82 cents at Navapur, minimum 4 inches 95 cents at Sakri. Rainfall insufficient in parts of Sindkheda, Shirpur, Nandurbar and Sakri talukas. Sowing of bajri in progress in Dhulia and Sakri talukas but retarded in the eastern part of Nandurbar taluka for want of rain and in Taloda taluka owing to excessive rain. Sowing of cotton retarded in Navapur petha. Standing crops in good condition but likely to suffer in Navapur petha owing to excessive rain. Weeding in progress except in parts of Shahada and Nandurbar talukas. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate.

NASIK.

Rain during week 1 inch 57 cents. at Nasik, in the district maximum 14 inches 65 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 42 cents at Baglan; for season 11 inches 32 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 85 inches 1 cent at Igatpuri, minimum 4 inches 28 cents at Niphad. Rain sufficient for the present throughout Sinnar, Niphad, Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan and Kalvan talukas where more rain still needed. Sowing of kharif crops nearly completed in some talukas and continues elsewhere. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets in progress in parts of Igatpuri, Nasik and Peint talukas. Young crops improved by late rains. Fodder-supply insufficient everywhere except in Nasik and Igatpuri Talukas. Green grass available. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition except in Malegaon taluka. Drinking water supply sufficient. Water for irrigation sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week 1 inch 7 cents at Nagar, in the district maximum 2 inches 44 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 32 cents at Sangamner: for season maximum 9 inches 64 cents, minimum 2 inches 52 cents. Week's rainfall useful to kharif crops. More rain needed for kharif sowing. Fodder-supply inadequate. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda and Jamkhed talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient. Green grass available in parts of Akola and Sangamner talukas.

POONA.

Rain during week 1 inch 60 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 6 inches 97 cents at Paud minimum 75 cents at Baramati; for season 8 inches 56 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 34 inches 71 cents at Paud minimum 3 inches at Sirur. Rainfall sufficient in the Maval and central portions of the district, but more rain needed in the eastern portion. Sowing operations approaching completion in the central portion. In the eastern portion rainfall during the week has enabled some sowing to be undertaken in the lighter soils. Transplantation in progress in the Maval portion. Germinated seedlings in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Khed Sirur, Junnar, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Maval, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate except in parts of Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Water-supply deficient in irrigation wells and channels.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week 2 inches 4 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 1 inch 42 cents at Barsi, minimum 24 cents at Malsiras; for season 6 inches 29 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 6 inches 83 cents at Barsi, minimum 1 inch 37 cents at Sangola. Rainfall deficient throughout the district. More rain very urgently needed. Standing crops in gardens and irrigated lands as well as germinated kharif crops in good condition. Kharif sowing confined only to light soils owing to scanty rainfall. Fodder-supply adequate but dear. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation purposes not adequate. Supply of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Rain during week 3 inches 15 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 7 inches 85 cents at Patan, minimum 53 cents at Man; for season 22 inches 5 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 50 inches 34 cents at Javli, minimum 3 inches 48 cents at Khatav. Rain insufficient in parts of Man, Khatav and Khanapur talukas and Phaltan and Aundh States. Sowing operations in progress in Man and Khatav talukas and Phaltan and Aundh States and nearly completed elsewhere. Weeding in progress. Agricultural stock insufficient in Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week maximum 1 inch 5 cents at Bijapur, minimum 30 cents at Bagevadi, 26 cents at Jath, 34 cents at Dephlapur; for season 3 inches 59 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 5 inches 75 cents at Bilgi, minimum 2 inches 24 cents at Badami. Kharif sowing retarded for want of rain. Germinated seedings improved by slight rainfall of the week. Kharif sowing resumed in parts of Indi, Badami and Hungund talukas and Jath State. Seedings damaged by caterpillars in parts of Bandami taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Bijapur, Bagevadi, Hungund and Muddebihal talukas and Jath and Daphlapur States. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in good condition except in parts of Bagevadi taluka. Sarplus cattle being sold in Bijapur taluka. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Indi, Badami, Hungund, Bagalkot and Bijapur talukas and Jath State. Irrigation tanks dried up.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week 5 inches 71 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 15 inches 18 cents at Chandgad, minimum 66 cents at Athni; for season 29 inches 90 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 82 inches at Chandgad, minimum 4 inches 8 cents at Athni. Rain insufficient in Athni, Gokak and Parasgad talukas. Standing crops in good condition. Kharif sowing continues in Athni, Gokak and Parasgad talukas and Murgod petha. Weeding and transplantation continue. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

DHARWAR.

Rain during week 3 inches 59 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 5 inches 82 cents at Hangal, minimum 52 cents at Gadag; for season 11 inches 66 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 17 inches 35 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 2 inches 50 cents at Nargund. Rainfall of week useful for sowing purposes and for rice crop. More rain badly needed in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas. Rice crop in good condition. Sowing of jowari nearly completed. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

Rain during week 4 inches 11 cents at Rajkot in the Agency maximum 9 inches 77 cents at Dhrol, minimum 14 cents at Bantwa; for season 13 inches 40 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 28 inches 40 cents at Jetpur, minimum 5 inches 2 cents at Morvi. Rainfall sufficient for sowing operations. Sowing of cotton and other crops in progress. Weeding in progress in Halar Prant. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigations tanks and wells sufficient. Price of wheat at Rajkot 10, of bajri 9 1-2, of jowari 10 3-4 and of gram 9 seers per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchassable per rupee at Rajkot 44 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.

Past Successes in Public Life.

This year's Presidential election in America, writes Sydney Brooks in the "Daily Chronicle," is going to be marked by two features, both of them due to the reflex action of British influence and example. One is the emergence, if not of a definite Labour party, at least of a new spirit of class-consciousness among the working men of the country, and a new realisation of all they stand to gain by casting their votes as a unit. The other feature is the growing invasion of the field of politics by American women.

Both these phenomena owe their impulse and initiative very largely to the developments that have taken place in Great Britian within the last few years.

It goes very much against the grain of American pride to have to admit that women play a larger part in the public life of England than of the United States. Yet the fact is incontestable. There are indeed four somewhat rudimentary States in the West where women are allowed to vote, where they take the "stump," and where they even run for office. One of the most exciting and passionate campaigns that was ever fought out in America was that in which Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease—the author of the immortal admonition "Kansas had better stop raising corn and begin raising hell!"—opposed and defeated there-election of Senator Ingalls in 1890.

It is also true that in more than half the States women are entitled to vote at the elections for school officers, and to be themselves elected to those posts. Women again have appeared as duly-accredited delegates at the National Conventions. It was a woman delegate from Utah who seconded Mr. Bryan's nomination at the Democratic Convention of 1900. Whenever a clean-cut moral issue has been at stake they have often and effectively rushed into the arena.

The anti-slavery agitation, for instance, owed much to women. They are still the backbone of the temperance crusade, the Prohibitionists not merely countenancing but seeking and welcoming their co-operation. In the municipal uprisings that from time to time disturb the even tenor of American Bossdom they frequently intervene in opposition to the regular parties and on behalf of the independent candidate.

WOMAN'S DISABILITIES.

But on the normal, everyday course of politics they exercise as a sex scarcely any influence whatever. They cannot vote. The negro can vote (unless of course a white man happens to catch him in the act), the immigrant from Southern Italy can vote, the criminals and loafers of the slums of New York and Chicago can vote, but the highly developed alert and intelligent American woman cannot vote unless she happens to live in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, or Idaho. The Constitutions of these four States permit women to exercise the franchise; in all the others they are excluded by the presence of the word "male" in the clauses dealing with the suffrage qualifications, the Federal Constitution itself being not less ungallant.

This, of course, does not satisfy those American women who wish to see their sex as influential in politics as in the social, philanthropic, religious and educational spheres. For nearly forty years Congress has, accordingly, been bombarded with petitions praying for such an amendment to the Constitution as shall place women on an electoral equality with men. Some few of these petitions, perhaps a dozen in all, have been favourably reported on either by the Senate or House Committees, but of the vast majority no notice whatever is taken. In the individual State the movement has met with better success. Besides the four States that have already given way, there are four other—Oregan, South Dakota, Kannas and Washington—on the point of capitulation. But I question whether the women Suffragists will ever made much headway in the East and I am very confident that they will never be able to alter the Federal Constitution.

The have many obstacles to overcome. Most American men think politics a purely masculine affair, in which women have no concern. The big corporations and their allies, the bosses, would find all their calculations upset by the intrusion of this unaccountable element. The liquor interests, especially, would exert all their power to keep women away from the polls, and they would be seconded by the same influences that have hitherto thwarted all attempts to diminish or prohibit child labour, or to write anything approaching our Factory Acts on the American Statute Book. But the greatest obstacle ahead of the movement is unquestionably the apathy of the women themselves. Not only are most of them indifferent to it, but a large number go to the trouble of forming associations for the single purpose of opposing it. Nor, after all is that so very surprising. As a sex women in America have few legal or social grievances. As women they enjoy a full share in the benefits of that free expansion of the individual which is the mainspring of American life. The traditional inequalities and disabilities of the sex have been very largely abolished, and the career, in nearly all departments of industrial and professional life, is thrown as freely open to feminine as to masculine talent.

INDIFFERENCE TO WOMEN'S "RIGHTS."

The American woman does not trouble about her "rights" because she has few, if any, "wrongs." She has lost, in short, so far as politics are concerned, the collective sense of sex in the enjoyment of her personal privileges; and the supporters of women suffrage in America argue their case in the main from the abstract and theoretical standpoint, and not from the practical and economic.

Moreover, American politics are a good deal of a mystery, even to American men. To American women they are for the most part incomprehensible. I could easily imagine a woman to be an authority on military tactics and strategy as on the operations that Americans exalt by the name of politics are Those operations, as a rule, carried on by men who are not conspicuous for their refinement, and in an atmosphere, which is anything but that of the drawing-room. Politics and society in America do not go hand in hand. The bosses and the "machine" have killed the possibility of a political salon, and when women go in for politics it is either for social distinction or because some great moral question is on the carpet.

American politics being both vulgar and mercenary, American women, or at any rate, the vast majority of them, are quite content to leave them to the men. They would regard it, indeed, as a sort of contamination to be drawn into them, and woman Suffragists in England, I suspect, will have to wait a long while before they are able to point to their American sisters as an example to be copied.

There has been visible, during the last eighteen months, a distinct revival of political ambition among American women. They are becoming conscious that they are far behind their English sisters in their influence upon public life. Whether an extension of the suffrage will give them that influence, I do not know. In England the power of women in politics is mainly a social and personal power of a kind that the grant of the suffrage will neither add to nor detract from. In America, where politics are not a profession but a trade, with an exceedingly complex organisation, there is little scope for the arts of the salon. Women, I imagine, will always be a potent force in English politics, with or without the suffrage. In America I very much doubt whether the extension of the suffrage would break down a single one of the permanent barriers that stand between women and political power.

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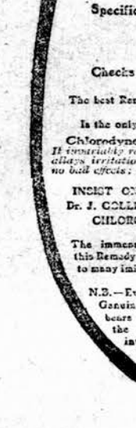

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the exquisite and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which in daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, nervous dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the results of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly marvelled. [illegible] period especially, this preparation will prove

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended*' upon.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

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Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE AGA KHAN ESTATE.

In the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Before the proceedings commenced Mr. Bahadurji drew the attention of the Court to a report in the English newspapers that Counsel for the plaintiff had nbt abandoned the case and submitted that plaintiff was not proceeding with the case.

His Lordship: I did not say anything which you have not said.

Mr. Bahadurji. I said that plaintiff did not wish to proceed further in the case.

His Lordship. It follows that plaintiff had not abandoned the case.

Mr. Bahadurji. I simply draw your Lordship's attention to what I have said.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that both Mr. Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy had taken down a note that Mr. Bahadurji had said that plaintiff's Counsel and Attorneys retired from the case.

Mr. Bahadurji then submitted that what he said was that plaintiff was not proceeding with this case at all.

His Lordship said be could not pay any attention to it now and the case was proceeded with and Mr. Inverarity continued to address the Court.

MR. INVERARITY CONTINUES HIS ADDRESS.

He referred to the evidence of Shah Bibi and said that she in her evidence did not refer to any telegram from the Aga Khan threatening the murder of her other son Cassam Shah. Haji Beig and Akbar Shah got between them the movable property of Hassanali and that was corroborated by the evidence of Koochukshah who had stated that he received a gold cup from Haji Beig won by Hassanali in racing as a wedding present. At the date of Hassanali's death, Akbar Shah was very young and he did not do any business and was not in the receipt of any allowance. Soon after the death of Hassanali, Akbar Shah had large sums of money from which he purchased immovable properties and there was documentary evidence to prove that. The question was where did Akbar Shah get all that money from? Haji Bibi had made allegations that there were more properties than were accounted for, and what had she placed before the Court to support her allegations? The Jamatkhana property was the property of the Imam, but it was never treated as his private property, though the Imam had a great control over it by way of management. No Aga Khan had ever claimed the Jamatkhana or the burial ground and the durghas as his private property. The next property was the burial ground in respect of which a charge of fraud had been tried to be made out. The Pallonji Hotel property was settled on "Wakf" in 1857 long before Haji Bibi was born and that "Wakf" had not been disputed. Another monstrous charge of fraud made against the Aga Khan was that the income of that "Wakf" had been appropriated by him for his own use. Those charges were made for the purpose of being reported in the newspapers with the intention that the publication would do the Aga Khan some harm. There was no evidence to support that allegation, but on the contrary they had the evidence of the Aga Khan on oath who had stated that during the last several years he had spent more after the "Wakf" properties than the income received from those properties. All the witnesses had admitted that the balance of the offerings, after defraying the family expenses, belonged to the Aga Khan for the time being and the members of the family had no claim to the surplus.

His Lordship: That was most fatal to the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Inverarity said it was so, and all the properties purchased by Hassanali Ali Shah and the present Aga Khan ought all to go out of the release.

Mr. Inverarity then dwelt at length on the cash allowances given to the members of the family and said that Janghi Shah had received more than six lakhs, which was more than his share. He and his heirs had been very much overpaid. Where then was fraud in the release? Counsel then showed how the Aga Khan had acted with extreme generosity with Shamsuddin in the matter of release. He gave him very much more that Shamsuddin was entitled to in regard to the value of the property. Had Haji Bibi known, the facts well, she would never have challenged it and as a matter of fact she did not challenge it. She knew of the release according to her evidence in January 1902 and it was proved up to the hilt that she had no idea of challenging it at the time of filing this suit. In her affidavit Haji Bibi stated that she would be prejudiced if Messrs. Framjee and Dinshah were to disclose her communications. It was absolutely certain she was pleased with the release and had no idea of challenging it. Framji had actually got a copy of the release and he explained to Haji Bibi her legal position in the matter as would be seen from the entry in the bill of costs. That Mr. Koochukshah also was fully aware of the release would be seen from his own affidavit. Her husband also was aware of it and these two were helping her in the matter. The reason it fell through was that the Aga Khan was disgusted at the constant demands made on him. Then they began to set up the case that all property in the possession of the Aga Khan belonged to the family and the allowances which the members had received were as a matter of right. There was nothing in the plaint to show that the release was a sham. Plaintiffs objected to Framji's bill of costs going in and when it was admitted she denied almost every entry in it.

Mr. Shamsuddin had given an account of what took place in connection with the release. They knew perfectly well it was not a sham transaction. They knew that property worth a lakh of rupees and rupees forty thousand had been paid and that Mr. Shamsuddin had entered on the possession of the property and paid all taxes and rates relating to it. The charge of fraud was therefore groundless with regard to Bibi Saheb. Counsel said that in her written statement she claimed the allowances as a matter of right, but in her answer to the interrogatory she did not get it as a matter of right, she too had received more than what she was entitled to. Haji Bibi in her evidence first said that all the descendants of Kalilullah's children were members of the joint and undivided family and then changed her answer in her re-examination by saying that all the nine heirs of Hassan Ali and their descendants were members of the joint and undivided family.

Coming to the question of offerings made to the Aga Khan Mr. Inverarity said we have to enquire why these were made. There was the evidence of many witnesses who said here and on the commission that these offerings were made to the Aga Khan as Hajar Imam in consequence of the injunctions contained in the Gnans. All the witnesses on the commission said that the Aga Khan was the Hajar Imam.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

ALLEGED EXCEEDING OF POWERS BY TRUSTEES.

Yesterday in the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight heard the suit brought by Rustomji Nowroji Motabhoy, a practising attorney of the Court, and Framroze Nowroji Motabhoy against Kimji Hirji Kayani and others, in which the plaintiffs asked that it may be declared that a certain lease of immovable property was void and not binding on their interests in certain trust premises; that said lease may be ordered to be delivered up to be cancelled; that a receiver may be appointed, etc. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Rustom Wadia and Mr. Kanga instructed by Messrs. Dinshaw and Dharamsey, appeared for the first defendant; Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the second defendant; and Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jafferbhoy, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Motabhoy, appeared for the other defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that, on the 27th February 1875, certain houses, bungalows, and hereditaments were settled by the third defendant, Bai Perozbai, widow of Rustomji Nowroji Motabhoy, upon certain trusts, with power to the trustees for the time being to either permit the trust premises to remain in their then actual state, or at the discretion of the said Perozbai during her life-time, to sell or dispose of the same, and to invest the monies arising from such sale in the purchase of landed property. Subsequent to the date of the said indenture, the trustees sold some of the premises, and out of the sale proceeds purchased other premises, which were conveyed, on the 2nd March 1887, to the third and fifth defendants, Bai Perozbai and Bai Meherbaj, wife of Dady Rustomji Dady, who were the then trustees of the indenture, and had since been held upon the trusts thereof. The plaintiffs said they were entitled to the said trust premises absolutely under a deed of appointment which Bai Perozbai, in pursuance of the power given to her by the trust, executed on the 11th November 1896: and the plaintiffs had an interest in the said premises. On the 5th May 1898, the trustees of the indenture were Bai Perozbai, the plaintiff Rustomji, and the defendants Bai Meherbai and Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha; and a lease purporting to be excuted by the trustees was, on that date, granted to Hirji Hansraj, the father of the first defendants, of a portion of trust premises for 999 years, with the option to renew for another 999 years. The plaintiff Rustomji was then in England and did not execute the lease. His signature was affixed to the leasc by Bai Perozbai, who held a general power of attorney from him. Plaintiff Rustomji said that the general power did not authorise Bai Perozbai to put his signature to the lease; and the said act was a breach of trust. The sanction of the Court had not been obtained to the said lease. Plaintiffs said the lease was void; and the lessee well knew that at the time he took the lease. It was an unreasonable one and prejudicial to the interest of the plaintiffs, who sought to have it declared void and set aside. Hirji Hunsraj mortgaged the premises to the second defendant Jamsetji Furdoonji Kakaria who was made a party defendant. The first defendant was the only son and heir of Hirji Hunsraj, who was dead. The other defendants were the present trustees of the indenture of trust.

The first defendant, by his written statement, said that the suit was barred by the law of limitation; and he put the plaintiffs to strict proof of their allegations. The indentures did not purport to be granted by the lessors in their capacity as trustees. The action of the lessors, in purporting to grant the lease in their own personal capacity and not in their capacity as trustees, amounted to a misrepresentation, whereby this defendant's father was led to spend a considerable sum of money on the properties comprised in the lease. The plaintiffs by their conduct had acquiesced in the lease and were now estopped from having the lease set aside. This suit was premature.

The second defendant also said that the suit was barred by the law of limitation. The lease did not purport to be granted by the lessors in their capacity as trustees. The suit was premature.

The third defendant said she executed the lease in her capacity of trustee only, and not in her personal capaciiy. She was not aware at the time that she was committing any breach of trust. She did not understand that the lease would find her or the plaintiff Rustomji's beneficial interest under the trust deed in any event. The fourth defendant said he had not executed the lease. The fifth defendant said she took no active part in the management of the trust property.

The hearing was proceeded with.

PRESUMED TO BE DEAD.

Yesterday in the Bombay High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Mr. Ferreira, of Messrs. Daphtari, Ferreira and Dewan, applied on behalf of Joseph Michael Remedios, petitioner, for the Court's permission to swear to the death of Francis Xavier Remedios, father of the petitioner, who, despite diligent search made by his people and by the Police, was not heard of since the last seven years; and who was, therefore, presumed to be dead. The learned Counsel said that it was obligatory to swear to F. X. Remedios's death, before an application for letters of administration could be made: in law, it was only "a presumed death," and it became necessary for leave of the Court to swear to the "presumed death" before the Registrar of the Court of Testamentary Jurisdiction. This course was adopted by Counsel in accordance with the approved requirements of the Probate Practice obtaining in England. The will was in the form of a declaration, which did not appoint an executor; hence letters of administration would have to be applied for later. Mr. F. X. Remedios had contributed to the Provident Fund of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. (Rs. 8,000 odd.) Notice had been given to the Railway Company about the application; there was an affidavit of the service of the notice.

The Railway Company's name was called out at this stage; but no one answered to the call.

Mr. Baptista, continuing, pointed out that it was desirable, according to practice, to get the affidavit of a person, who was not interested in the property; such was the affidavit of Mr. Frank Olliviera.

On perusal of the affidavits, his Lordship stated that under the circumstances disclosed he gave the petitioner permission to swear to the fact of "the presumed death" of Francis Xavier Remedios before the Registrar of Testamentary Jurisdiction.

A CRIME OF SAVAGE BRUTALITY.

In the Appeal Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the case of Fakirmahomed Salemahomed, was called on for confirmation, and on appeal. Mr. M. W. Pradhan, Pleader, appeared for the accused; Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. The accused, a mendicant, had been convicted by Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Satara, of killing Sakina, the wife of one Aba, at Islampur, taluka Walwa, on 14th June. The accused had freely confessed his guilt before the Second Class Magistrate, before the Committing Magistrate, and before the Sessions Judge.

From the confession made by him before the Sessions Judge, it appeared that he had deposited with the woman Rs. 150; when he wanted back the money, she foully abused him. He was tired of asking her for it; if he asked her husband for it, he referred him to her. He did not knew how to seek redress in a legal manner. The big knife was his own; he had it not with him then. After she abused him foully, he went home and brought the knife.

The Sessions Judge: Why did you not kill the husband, instead of a defenceless woman?

The accused: Because I kept the money with the woman.

The Sessions Judge: Are you quite sure that you wanted and intended to kill her outright?

The accused: Yes, I did, because she abused me.

The Sessions Judge: What was the abuse which angered you?

The accused: She asked me if I was not ashamed of asking her again and again for the money, and used obscene expressions about my mother.

In disposing of the case on this confession only, without recording any other evidence, Mr. Roper remarked, that the accused had pleaded guilty, and was of opinion that his plea should be accepted. In accepting this plea, he had borne in mind the case reported in Bombay L. R., vol. 8, page 240; but it seemed to him, that in the present case, the plea was quite clear and unequivocal, both as regarded the accused's conduct and intention. The circumstances stated by the accused were such that the crime must be regarded as having been committed under impulse of anger; but the murder was very cruel, cowardly, and extremely brutal. There were seventeen wounds, several of them serious. The accused might have had some ground for anger; but he had absolutely no ground for doing what he did. He was a Mahomedan Fakir; such men, when goaded with anger, were rather addicted to commit crimes of savage brutality. He was sentenced to death.

Their Lordships of the Appeal Court confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURT.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

Magisterial Inquiry.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged Narayen Bhagwan (19), a printer, Sitaram Narayen (30), a compounder, and Vithal Waman (16), a student, with refusing to obey the police order as laid down by the special proclamation made by the Commissioner of Police on the 25th ultimo.

Mr. Majmudar, Pleader, appeared for the second accused and Mr. Hirji Jamshedji Dalal, Pleader, appeared for the third accused.

It appeared from the evidence that on the 28th ultimo the three accused were standing in a group talking near Kandawadi, Girgaum. They were ordered by Inspector Bodley and his sepoys several times to move on, but they refused to do so. By order of Superintendent Williamson, Inspector Bodley arrested them. This was shortly after the riots in the Girgaum district. The Police Commissioner had issued a proclamation prohibiting any assembly or meeting at the time.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case said that shortly after the riots in that locality people remained collected in large numbers in the street, and in the verandahs round about. The evidence was that the accused were warned by the police to disperse, but they did not do so. Under the circumstances the Magistrate could not hold that these persons had assembled in a crowd contrary to the notification, for, the very number assembled there could not show that they met together by any previous arrangement or any preconcert on their part. The Magistrate however held that the accused were called upon to disperse in conformity with the reasonable direction given by the police that the street should be cleared after the riot. The orders preventing them from assembling there was a reasonable direction, and the accused disobeyed that direction. His Worship convicted them under Clause 6 of Section 126 of the Police Act, but considering that all was quiet now and that there was no reason to be severe in such a case the accused were fined Rs. 10 each.

Tribhowandas Soonderji was next charged before the same Magistrate under similar circumstances. His defence was that he was inquiring about certain doctor's address. He was not among the crowd.

Ths Court held that the accused was seen in a crowd but as he was not found among his class of people, but he should have moved as soon as the a police asked him to do it. As he was proved to be a respectable man he was warned and discharged.

KELLNER'S MANAGER ARRESTED.

On Monday before Mr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, Chief Inspector Faville, of the Bombay Police, charged Charles Jacobbi, late Manager of Messrs Kellner's Refreshment Room at Mokameh, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 450 which he realised in sales. The accused absconded, and a warrant had been issued for his arrest. Inspector Faville informed the Court that on receiving information that the accused was "wanted," he was traced to the Prince of Wales' Hotel, Bombay, where he had taken a room under the name of W. Smidt.

Mr. Thornhill ordered accused to furnish bail of Rs. 500 to appear on the 12th instant.

A welcome break in the rains appears to have commenced in Upper India.

With reference to the recent destructive typhoon at Hongkong the "Times of Ceylon's" correspondent cabled on the 1st instant:—"The mutilated remains of the Captain of the Yin-King were picked up after being robbed by Chinese, four of whom are in jail. Half the mulberry trees in the silk-growing districts have been destroyed, and the distress in Canton is acute."

BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I. C. S., Superintendent, Managed Estates, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 8th August.

Lieutenant A. M. Cheeke, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, to be a Probationer in the Bombay Political Department, from the 3rd July, and to do duty as Guardian and Companion to the minor Chief of Miraj (Junior).

Mr. Wallace C. Bond, to be Consul for the United States of America at Karachi.

Lieutenant C. C. J. Barrett, Third Grade Assistant Political Agent, has passed in the subjects prescribed in Sections B and C of Rule 4 of the Rules for the admission of Military Officers to the Political Department. Dated the 19th December 1903.

Mr. M. G. Hungund, Treasury Head Karkun, taluka Bijapur in the district of Bijapur, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Captain R. F. Steel, M.B., I.M.S., to do duty at the Yeravda Central Prison temporarily under the orders of the Superintendent of the Prison.

Mr. A. E. Cumming to act as Judge, Small Cause Court, Karachi, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. Wilkin, pending further orders.

Mr. C. N. Hall, Superintendent, Special Prison Thana, is granted, with effect from the August or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to 12 months.

Sir Edmund C. Cox, Bart., Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, is granted with effect from the 18th August or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to two years.

Mr. J. B. Knight, M.Sc., Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, passed an examination in Marathi on 6th July.

Mr. W. A. Wallinger, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 9th May.

Mr. J. Bocarro is appointed to act as Marriage Registrar, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. R. King or pending further orders.

Mr. W. J. Ingham to be Instructor to the Normal Class, and Superintendent of Workshops, College of Science, Poona.

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—Major Robert Cary Henslow Barnard, V. D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 1st July.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Major Robert Edward Pemberton Pigott, V. D. (Supernumerary List), to be Commandant, 1st Battalion, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel vice Crommelin, resigned. Dated 1st June. Captain (Honorary Major) James Robert Tickell resigns his Commission. Dated 23rd June. Lieutenant John Richardshn Reynolds to be Captain vice Tickell, resigned. Dateh 23rd June. Second-Lieutenant John Alexander Jones to be Lieutenant vice Reynolds, promoted. Dated 23rd June.

Bertram Glasse Hilliard to be Second-Lieutenant vice Jones, promoted. Dated 23rd June. Gerald Durie Moore to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 23rd June.

Captain T. C. Lucas, M.B., R.A.M.C., to officiate as Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor during the absence of Dr. H. Cogill, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Lieutenant R. E. H. Griffith, 26th Prince of Wales' Own Light Cavalry, has been confirmed in his appointment as Adjutant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, with effect from the 1st April.

On return from leave, Mr. J. E. MacDougall, B.Sc., Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Central Division.

Lieutenant W. J. Powell, M.B., I.M.S., has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, from the forenoon of the 22th July in addition to his own duties.

Mr. A. R. King, Assistant Secretary to Government, General (including Plague), Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the date of relief.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 6th August 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil	...	...	nil	nil
Teheran ...	6	6	9	4	24
Suez	6	2	10 p. m.	0	35

NOTICES.
Cable Djedda Soakim interrupted (28-7-08).
Cable Assab Massoual interrupted (29-7-08).
Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi Right (6-8-08).
Moulmein route to Siam via Rehang interrupted (5-8-08).
Teheran route Interrupted west of Tauris (6-8-08.)

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 4th was 613, giving a death-rate of 30·95 per annum per thousand as against 32·86 the corresponding period of last year, and 39·93 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 71 died from fevers; 31, plague; 8, small-pox; 2, measles; 1, leprosy; 42, phthisis; 26, diseases of the nervous system; 134, affections of the respiratory organs; 44, diarrhœa; 30, dysentery; 31, Still-born; 82, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 16; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 277; Hindu low caste, 64; Musalman, 132; Parsee, 29; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 28; Eurasian, 1; European, 2. The total number of births was 347 as against 315, the corresponding period of last year, and 325 the average over the past five years.

UNCONSCIOUS HUMOUR.

The following are a few examples of "howlers" committed by candidates in the Bombay Matriculation examination of 1906. They are reproduced exactly as written, without embellishment of any sort. As might be expected, the majority of them occur in the Essay, but one or two samples of a more general kind may first be given.

Chicken is the demunitive of child.
Vixen is the feminine of cow.
Vixen is the feminine of wizard.
Vixen in Old English was the plural of fox, now it is used for an unmarried woman.
The termination en in oxen shows that a man has passed his certain examination of the University of Oxford.

Now for the Essay:—

I.—Domestic animals and their uses.

The beasts have four legs, while we have only two They have a tail, while we have none.
If the domestic animals have some difficulty, it is solved by God, because we do not know their language and so we cannot understand them. God has created them and he knows their language.
There is a Society called the Theosophic Society which takes the prominent part to protect the public from eating the flesh.
Cow has a tail and two horns in front.
Oxen are very poor people.
The cow is a very poor animal.
Among Hindus the cow is considered as a pious animal.
The cow is considered by Hindus as a divine.
By help of milk a man prepares cheese and screams.
Some cows have 5 legs, the last of which is on their back's bone.
The dungeon of the cow is largely used for manuring purposes.
When a calf becomes old it becomes a bull.
In England there are no bulls.
To take a walk on horseback makes a man healthy.
Some horses carry their masters for a walk in the evening.
Good horses do not generally sit on the ground; they always remain standing.
The horse is a kind of noble animal. Its height is about four or five or six inches.
Horses are most intelligible than any other kind of animal.
The horse is a wealthy animal; only the rich can afford to buy him.
As men differ in colour and creed, so do dogs.
When dogs are young they are called puffs.
The spaniel is used for saving persons who have been drowned at sea.
When people sit alone they take their cat in the armpit and treat him like a child of his own blood.
If the cat blows the wind into the eyes of the dogs they would be soon blind.
Cats kill rats and other troublesome insects.
Tigers and lions are very useful for praying.
A mouse is a very dreadful animal.
A peacock is an animal of two legs.

II.—Perseverance.

Human intellect is such a powerful agent that it can turn a mountain into a mole.
Dadabhoy Nauroji was born of a poor parent.
Wilber Fox is a striking example of preseverance.
Passions and perseverance will overcome mountains.
Napoleon succeeded to get the throne of Scotland by perseverance.
Sir D. Smile, author of the self-helf, by a great deal of perseverance became in the High Court.
In ancient times the Spaniards were very preseverious.
The moral of the story of the hare and the tortoise is that a steady labour by no means checked the flow of inspiration.
Perseverance lessens if not diminishes a man's difficulties.
This list may appropriately conclude with a definition of perseverance not found, so far as I am aware, in any dictionary:—Perseverance is that state of mind which calmly succoms to difficulty.
R.S. (in the Magazine of the United Free Church Library Society).

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1495 J C G Bowen, the Government of Bombay vs Merwanji Munoherji Cama and another, Ardeser H D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)
For Judgment on Motion.

23-98. Jehangir G and B Jacob Haji Essa vs Hoorbai and others Smetham B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

729-05 Edgelow G. W. and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs. H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

426-07 Mansukhlal, J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

427-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

738-04 Edgelow G W and Co. B N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani Dinshaw and D. Commercial Cause.

563-08 Payne and Co, Kanji Deoji vs Spalding and Co a firm.

393-04 Thakurdas and Co. Haibai widow vs Mahomedally Jiwanji.

439-07 Jehangir and Soonabai widow vs H N Gheeala Thakurdas and Co.

706-07 Shamrao M and H Yenoobai widow vs Pandoo Baloo S J Judha.

739-05 Ardeer H D and Co Balla Sadashiv Waghmaray vs A M Pinto Sorabji and J.

415-07 Tyabji D and Co Mulbai widow vs Nathu Tulsidas Mansukhlal J and H.

104-07 Mulla and M Halimabai widow vs Ismail Haji Ahmed Craigie & and P.

297- Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co vs Vasantrao Madhavrao Bicknell M and R.

419-08 Mulla and M. Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaiker Miya Koor vs Abdoola bin Alli Saheb Koor and another Payne and Co.

397-08 Wadia G. and Co. Cowasji Jehangir Miya vs. Vithaldas Soonderdas.

634-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Pattabai Bapu Sajun Valinker vs Vinayak Narayan Joshi In person.

623-06 Tyabji D and Co, Nandubai widow vs Parwatibai widow, Tyabji D and Co.

Five persons have been killed, forty injured, and many rendered homeless by a tornado which struck Fort Summer, New Mexico.

Advice To Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its toothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of September, 1908, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), when the subjoined Special Resolutions will be proposed.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Capital of the Corporation shall be increased to Rs. 52½ lacs by the creation of 12,000 new Shares of Rs. 125 each.

2. That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to issue forthwith the whole of the 12,000 new Shares and that the 12,000 new Shares so authorised to be issued shall in all respects rank pari passu with the existing shares in the Corporation save and except that they shall rank for Dividend only from the 1st day of December 1908 and shall be entitled to a Dividend pro rata according to the amount paid up on each Share.

3. That the Directors shall offer the said new Shares in the first instance to the Shareholders whose names shall appear in the Register of Shareholders of the Corporation on the 30th day of September 1908 upon the following terms and conditions that is to say:—

(A). That every Shareholder of the Corporation whose name shall appear in the Register of Shareholders of the Corporation on the 30th day of September 1908 shall on application being made by him to the Directors and received by them not later than the 31st day of October 1908 have a preferential right to the allotment to him or to his nominee, if such nominee shall be approved by the Directors, at Rs. 300 per Share of eight new shares for every one of the now existing whole shares of Rs. 2,500, held by him and standing in his name in the Register of Shareholders on the said 30th day of September 1908 and of two new Shares for every one of the now existing quarter shares of Rs. 625 held by him and standing in his name in the Register of Shareholders on the said 30th day of September 1908.

(B). That in the event of any of the Shareholders whose names shall appear in the Register of Shareholders on the 30th day of September 1908 failing to apply on or before the 31st day of October 1908 for an allotment of new Shares or failing to apply on or before the said 31st day of October 1908 for the full number of the said new Shares to an allotment of which they are or may be entitled the Directors be and they are hereby authorised either to allot the new Shares which shall not have been applied for or any of them to such person or persons and upon such terms as to the Directors may seem fit or to offer them to the public upon such terms as to the Directors may seem fit.

4. That applications for the said new Shares shall be made on the printed Forms supplied by the Corporation or to be obtained at the office of the Corporation and that the amount payable in receipt of the said new Shares shall be paid as follows:—

Rs. 150 per share on application.
Rs. 150 per Share on or before the 30th day of November, 1908.

5. That the Directors may pay to any Shareholder upon the amount paid by him on application for the shares, so an allotment of which he shall be preferentially entitled, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of payment until the 30th day of November, 1908, and may also receive from any Shareholder willing to advance the same all or any part of the balance due by him after application upon the Shares applied for by him to an allotment of which he shall be preferentially entitled and upon the money so paid in advance may pay to the Shareholder who shall have paid the same interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the date of payment until the 30th day of November, 1908.

6. That the following article shall be inserted in lieu of Article XI of the Articles of Association of the Corporation which was repealed by a Special Resolution confirmed on the 5th day of August, 1908, namely:—

"XI. The Company may by Special Resolution sub-divide its Shares or any of them."

The above Resolutions if passed by the required majority will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1908.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

° The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1908.

THE TURKISH REVOLUTION.

WE are so used to strife and rumours of wars within the Ottoman Dominions, and we so often hear of the dismissal, banishment or resignation of offending Pashas, that we have, as it were, become blasé about the affairs of the Yildiz Kiosk and the fortunes of its lord. Nevertheless the telegrams received during the past week have quickened our interest, for they seem to point to a crisis in the life of the Turkish Empire. The army has revolted for deeper reasons than want of work or arrears of pay. The Camarilla has been broken up or rather has dissolved itself into thin air. Pashas are, of their own free will, betaking themselves from the presence of the goose which has for so long laid the golden eggs, and the Sultan has, for the present, proclaimed a Constitution and obligated himself to respect it in future. What, then, is the force which has so completely changed the expression of affairs in Constantinople and swept all opposition away on the flood tide of its enthusiasm? It is certainly not a change in the heart or desires of the Sultan. A man of his age and habits, who has for many years played his diplomatic cards with such consummate cleverness and cunning craftiness; who has balanced the Powers with the skill of an adept conjurer; such a man is net converted in his old age to emancipating methods of rule. He has adopted the Constitutional reforms for no better reason than necessity. It is the proverbial "Hobson's Choice." No, there is no revolution in the sentiments of Abdul Hamid. We must seek the cause for this new movement outside the Yildiz Kiosk and all those sycophants connected with it.

It is two years ago that we, in our columns, drew the attention of our readers to the "Young Turkish Party." We were commenting upon the influence of Germany in Turkey and the Near East. We were referring to the opposition that would one day arise to upset the German plans for establishing German influence throughout the rich Ottoman Domains, and we concluded our remarks in the following manner:—"It is not generally known that there is, side by side with the decrepit worn-out 'Sublime Porte,' a young, vigorous, and enlightened party of intelligent progressive Turks. That party is the acorn out of which the Ottoman oak of the future is to spring. The English policy has always been, even in Gladstone's times, the preservation of the integrity of the Turkish Empire. That will be the policy of the future. First, because it is counter to the Kaiser's attempt to tear in pieces the Sultan's Purple with English bayonets; second, because to give every country the chance of working out its own salvation, as far as is consonant with the principles of progress, is the rule of English colonisation. Therefore that brave young party which is lifting up its head in Turkey, will be given the chance to consolidate and develop the rich territories its Fathers have spoiled. And the flag of the crescent moon that has been paradoxically the banner of a cramped, extortionate, and corrupt rule shall wave in blessing as the true symbol of the growth and promise of the rising sons of Osman." What we anticipated so long ago has actually come to pass. The Young Turkish Party has at last felt strong enough to strike at the corruption of the old order, with the result that a constitutional Government has been established. This is a giant stride in the solution of all those Near Eastern questions which have been the pest of European statesmen for so many years.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL.

THAT wonderfully businesslike production, the Bengal Administration Report for 1906-07, just issued, notes as an outstanding feature of the year the extraordinary rise in the prices of food-grains, which seems to have been due partly to the short outturn of the harvests of the last two years, partly to the large profits made by the cultivation of jute and the general rise in the standard of living among the people. In some districts, we are told, there was considerable scarcity caused by floods or by partial failure of crops; but even in districts where there was no such failure, prices continued high, and there was no demand for cheap Burma rice. From various quarters came abundant testimony of a gradual rise in wages, usually expressed by saying that labour was difficult to obtain at the old customary rates. Thus in the Santhal Parganas certain improvements in Government estates were not carried out because the sanctioned rates were not high enough to attract coolies or contractors; from Shahabad the promoters of the scheme of State-aided emigration to Burma reported that they were unwilling to continue their efforts to despatch coolies as a scarcity of labour was beginning to be felt at home. The compiler of the report, however, states that enquiries into the alleged scarcity of labour for factories led to the conclusion that the supply was adequate on the whole, but ran short at certain seasons of the year owing to the fact that numbers of the hands go to their homes for a time to aid in the more important agricultural operations. The industrial development of Bengal he holds to be of too recent origin to permit of any conclusions being drawn as to the probabilities of a class of factory operatives gradually springing up. It is shown that seven Colonial Emigration agencies were at work during the year, six representing the British Colonies and one the Dutch Colony of Surinam. The number of emigrants showed a considerable increase over previous years: the largest number went to Natal and over fourteen lakhs of rupees were sent back to India from the colony by money order during the year, and returning emigrants brought back over nine lakhs of rupees, the average being Rs. 159 apiece.

In the year under report strenuous efforts were made to deal with malaria, and a Committee appointed in March 1906 presented its report. This document is said to contain much valuable information and many practical suggestions, but for want of sufficient data the Committee was not able to arrive at any definite conclusions in regard to the connection between defects of drainage and the prevalence of malarial fever. They have therefore recommended that further enquiry of a systematic and organised character should be made regarding the local sanitary conditions and the existing obstructions to drainage, in order to determine as accurately as possible the incidence of malarial fever, the causes to which it is attributable and the measures necessary for its prevention. Anti-malarial operations, consisting chiefly in the filling up of hollows and depressions, clearing jungles, spreading kerosine oil in the water surface of all the foul tanks and cesspools and the free distribution of quinine were carried on during the year at various towns, but the result cannot yet be estimated. It is also recorded that attempts were made to grapple with plague, and the compiler of the report says that of the many measures that have been suggested and taken from time to time the evacuation of infected houses, inoculation and the destruction of rats have shown the best results, but for many and obvious reasons none of these measures admit of general application. In the present state of public feeling they must necessarily be restricted to particular localities or to a limited section of the people.

SIR WILLIAM WHITE AND WARSHIP DESIGN.

WE are very sorry to see that the late Chief Constructor of the Navy continues his campaign of detraction of the work done since he left the Admiralty. Of all men he should have been the most reluctant to disparage Sir Philip Watts, but ever since he laid down his great office he has belittled the designs for which his brilliant successor is responsible and has publicly lent his name to the condemnation of the new policy adopted by the Admiralty. Now, of course, it is no new thing to find that a man objects to changes made after his retirement, but the course he has thought fit to pursue lays him open to very obvious retorts. There is no one who will deny the great services rendered by him while at Whitehall, as his ideas have received the sincere flattery of imitation all over the world, but he should be more ready to grasp that naval progress must be unceasing, and that it is not possible to retain supremacy if one is not open to accept changes that experience dictates. In other words, Sir William White must face the fact that the most brilliant may become obsolete and that with new men new methods are almost inevitable. Further, one has only to cast one's mind back to the time when he himself succeeded Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, to see that his own work was the subject of similar attack, backed by the weight of equal authority, when Sir Edward Reed condemned his earlier ships, and when Sir William cries out against the increase in size shown in the most recent designs his position is a little comic, since he was responsible for a much greater relative increase when he brought out the "Royal Sovereigns." We do not propose now to go into the question of the evolution of the battleship, but anyone who examines it will see that, after all, the "Dreadnought" is the logical outcome of the departure made in the "King Edwards," designed by Sir William and, we believe, looked upon by him with unusual pride, involving the reinforcement of the main or heavy battery of four 12-inch guns by four 9·2 weapons. This idea was extended in the "Lord Nelson" and "Agamemnon" by the supression of the battery of 6-inch guns and the provision of ten 9·2 guns as an auxiliary to the 12-inch, so that from them the step to the ten 12-inch guns of the "Dreadnought" seems to be reasonable and is supported by the greater weight of authority. If confirmation of the correctness of the British view were lacking we might be more disposed, to pay attention to the clamour that is being made, but as the whole of the nations of the earth which possess navies of respectable size are at present busily engaged in producing ships that embody in a greater or less degree the "Dreadnought" idea, we may remain easy in our minds.

MR. E. A. DENNYS, Examiner of Accounts, retires from service with effect from the 1st instant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CROOKE LAWLESS, Surgeon to the Viceroy, returns to India by the mail of the 28th instant and reaches Simla on the 30th.

MR. CYRIL A. OLIVER,, LL.B., Barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, son of Mr. Oliver, Prothonatory, has been enrolled an Advocate of the Bombay High Court.

MR. W. H. K. HOWARD, Executive Engineer, on the expiry of his special temporary duty with the Government of Bombay, is granted combined leave for 9 months and 16 days from the 10th instant.

DURING the week ending 4th August 876½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay and exported to China. During the same period 496½ chests were imported from Indore.

RUMOUR has been current that two British soldiers had been murdered in the Murree Hills. Enquiries made from Army Headquarters, Simla, show that there is no truth in the report.

THE Inspector-Geneal of Agriculture in India arrives at Calcutta to-day, his dates thereafter being Baripada Mourbhanj 10th, Khargpur 11th, Chaibassa 12th, and Ranchi 13th and 14th.

IT is understood that 200 Native Infantry have left Karachi for Las Bela, as an escort to the Political Officer who is enquiring into the tribal dispute which is going on in that part of Baluchistan. The matter is merely one of the disputed Chieftanship of the Jhalawan tribe and is purely local.

PRESS Communique:—In consequence of the appointment of Mr. F. C. Harrison to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor-General and of the retirement, early in November, of Mr. H. G. H. Keene, the following postings of Accountants-General have been sanctioned:—Mr. J. C. Branson, to be Accountant-General, Bengal; Mr. W. H. Michael to be Accountant-General, Bombay; Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, to be Accountant-General, Burma; Mr. H. J. Brereton to be Accountant-General, Eastern Bengal and Assam; and Mr. M. Bhattacharyya to be Accountant-General, Punjab.

A TELEGRAM from Newark, N. J. (says Reuter), states that receivers have been appointed for the United Boxboard and Paper Company, which owns mills in different parts of the country, and has a capital of about £5,800,000.

THE death has occurred at Ballintubber (co. Roscommon) of Miss Jane Hurley, at the age of one hundred and one. Her father died at the age of one hundred and eight, and her mother lived to be one hundred and six. Miss Hurley was the last representative of the family.

MR. KENNETH GRAHAME has retired from the Secretaryship of the Bank of England after many years service, owing to ill-health. He is succeeded by Mr. Charles E. Edlmann. Mr. Kenneth Grahame is well known by his books, such as "Pagan Papers," "The Golden Age," and "The Headswoman."

THE Parliamentary Committee on public Petitions report that the number of petitions against the Licensing Bill received up to June 26 numbered 1899, with 1,507,976 signatures; 213 petitions were presented asking for alterations in the measure, and 5,240 petitions, with 474,921 signatures, were in its favour. In the cases of a number of the petition, both for and against, the Committee state that many of the signatures are in the same handwriting.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE END OF THE SEASON.

Dangerous Hat-pins and Coloured Shoes.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, JULY 17.

The season is technically on its last legs. All the great fashionable functions have been, the Opera's nights are numbered and only Goodwood is to come, Goodwood which means that the curtain has finally fallen.

But the season despite all the traditions is very much alive and the West End is fuller than it was in June and trade is simply booming. The West End traders of all kinds and conditions from the modiste and the milliner to the restauranteur and the hotel-keeper are benefiting immensely from the phenomenal number of foreigners who are now holidaying in London.

Instead of Bond-street and Regent-street being disorganised by the turmoil of the sales, fresh novelties are being shown in their windows every day. Every branch of West End trade is rejoicing at the millennium of prosperity. The sales which are now nearly over have resulted in a turnover running into millions.

Harrods, for instance, where the sale lasts but six days estimate their week's receipts at £100,000. Florists are looking forward to what was once the dead season with equanimity. Americans they find insist on filling their rooms with flowers and there is a popular notion that the rose never attains such perfection of form and such sweetness of perfume as when it is English grown, an idea that means money to the florists.

Then the tailors are most extraordinarily busy, for Americans and Frenchmen have decided that the Englishman is the best dressed man on the face of the earth, and so English outfits are now being ordered with a prodigal hand. The masculine outfitter, too, is being liberally patronised and the white shirt affords a pretty little instance of the force of the Entente. The fashionable Englishman who is fastidious regarding his linen has discovered that he must send it to Paris to be properly laundered and the smart Parisian returns the compliment by ordering his shirts in England.

Both Americans and Frenchmen are patronising home industries liberally. Frenchwomen are finding that Irish lace, used so extensively this season for that most charming fashion of the day the Directoire lace coat, can be bought in London for less than half its Paris price. Home spun tweeds made in the cottage industries of the Highlands and in Connemara attract the American women. Both are dutiable articles but if they are made up on this side they rank as wearing apparel.

THE LUNCHEON CONCERT.

The luncheon concert is the very latest thing in entertaining. Luncheon has long been the despair of the hostess. The dinner table with its flowers and softly shaded lights is easily made attractive and bridge and music follow conversation as a matter of course.

The clatter of tea cups strikes a cheery note and the "five o'clock" as the Parisians call it is one of the favourite meals of the day. But luncheon is different. One-thirty is the Society luncheon hour and it comes therefore just at the busy time of the day. To linger over lunch means one is late for the multitude of at homes, drawing room meetings and concerts of the afternoon. The hour immediately preceding lunch is, however, a slack one for the fashionable world. Hence the Luncheon Concert which takes place between 12-30 and 1-30. The Ritz Hotel, that palatial Piccadilly home of millionaires is the scene of the inauguration. A snake dance was the star turn at the first of the luncheon concerts, which promise by the way to be an immensely popular innovation.

NEW PRIMA DONNA.

At the fag end of the Opera season Covent Garden has provided a new sensation for Opera goers. Mme. Edvina the new Margarita in "Faust" who made her debut on Wednesday night is a sister-in-law of a peer of the realm, Lord Kensington. The Queen was in the Royal box and there was a notable gathering of smart Society present to see the new Margarita who is "a pretty woman with a slim graceful figure—an unusual possession for a prima donna.

The Covent Garden Syndicate had no idea that they were engaging a Society lady when they entered into a contract with "Mme. Edvina."

By birth the new prima donna is a Canadian of French decent and her marriage to the Hon. Cecil Edwardes, Lord Kensington's brother, took place in British Columbia.

GIRL GARDENERS.

Gardening and the lighter branches of agriculture are among the newer callings for women which offer lucrative openings, particularly in these days when the mistresses of great houses are turning their attention to horticulture in all its forms.

At the flower show held periodically at the Royal Horticultural Hall one is struck with the number of fashionable ladies who come provided with notebooks and pencils to enter into discussions on technical points of horticulture with the experts in charge of the stands.

The annual show of the women farmers and horticulturists opened by Princess Alexander of Teck in the Botanic Gardens on Wednesday is the real index, however, of the progress how being made by women in the practical work of the garden and farm.

Farming for women of course means the fruit farm, the dairy farm and poultry raising. Jam making and fruit-bottling for instance is an industry in which more and more women are engaging themselves. Among the exhibitors at the Botanic Gardens was Viscountess Molesworth whose home farm on the South coast is a busy centre of jam and marmalade making and fruit farming.

Swanley College the Alma Mater of the gardening graduate specialises in this department. Medlar jelly, lime marmalade and bottled pumpkin pulp are among the productions of the Swanley girls.

Many women are now occupying posts as head gardeners to owners of great houses. Widows and unmarried women of property often prefer to engage a lady who will be a companion to themselves to look after their garden.

THE SWEET PEA HAT.

The sweet pea hat is one of the prettiest novelties in the way of millinery. Princess Patricia of Connaught, "the pretty Princess," is believed to be responsible for the new vogue, having worn on several important occasions lately a hat garlanded with sweet peas. Like the Frau Karl Druschki hat with its double wreath of pure white roses, sweet peas are the only trimming used on the hats which they decorate.

The hat itself may be a Leghorn or a fine black chip, but it must be of the broad brimmed type now fashionable. The millinery sweet pea is of the giant variety, masses of flowers and graceful feathery foliage being arranged round the high crown. Any number of colours may be used on the hat, provided the various shades are copied from the natural flowers. Princess Patricia wears mauve purple and cerise and white on the same hat and another fashionable combination is pale lemon, deep cream and pink.

DANGEROUS HAT PINS.

The hat pin protruding from its owner's hat has long been a menace to the safety of the passer-by. The hat pin of the present season called into existence by the huge hats of the period is a positive instrument of torture. In the first place it is twice the length of the ordinary hat pin and having to support such prodigious specimens of millinery it is inordinately strong. But the antidote has already arrived in the form of an ornamental sheath which is fitted over the point of the pin after the hat has been properly adjusted.

COLOURED SHOES.

Coloured shoes, so I am told by a fashionable Court modiste, will be very much in evidence at Goodwood. Exquisite creations in white, cream, palest grey and delicate pastel colourings are now being prepared for the last of the great fashionable race meetings and the one which writes "Finis" to the London Season.

With these dainty robes hat, parasol, shoes, stockings and wrist bag are to be worn en suite Modistes and boot makers as a result have established an alliance and the bootmaker is supplied with a pattern of the trimming on the hat so that he may have a length of suede dyed to the required shade. Attempts to introduce coloured footwear for town wear have met with but indifferent success, though one woman well-known in the ranks of socio-political Society has made a point this season of always wearing shoes a shade or two darker in tone than her frock.

At Goodwood, however, the objection that apply to the wearing of coloured shoes in town will be absent and the fashion will no doubt have many patrons at the seaside resorts.

VISCOUNTESS HARBERTON.

Lady Harberton whose attack on the "silly dresses" worn by women has been one of the topics of conversation this week, is a leading advocate of rational dress for women.

Women's dress as at present worn, she says, is meaningless, unless viewed simply as a framework on which every description of useless article may be hung by way of decoration.

Lady Harberton's ordinary West End costume consists of a short tailor made skirt, sack coat, a shirt blouse with collar and tie, flat heeled shoes and a plain felt hat, but on occasion she has worn the divided skirt of the reformer and in Hyde Park too!

"Why should Englishwomen be ashamed of their feet" was the very pertinent question she put to me in the course of an explanation of her views on dress. The human foot, she says, is wider at the toe than at the heel, but the boot which the foot is made to fit is narrower at the toe than it is at the heel!

THE LATE MR. M. N. WADIA.

WE regret to announce the death which took place yesterday afternoon of Mr. M. N. Wadia, late Secretary to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The deceased had been ailing for the last few months.

He commenced his career as a teacher in the Government School at Surat, and subsequently joined as a Superintendent in the Bombay Secretariat, where he rose to the post of Assistant Secretary in the Judicial Department. His industry and literary talents gained him the good opinion of his superiors, whose confidence he enjoyed. In 1898, with the strong support of Sir Charles Ollivant, then Member of Council in Bombay, Mr. Wadia was appointed Municipal Secretary. By his affability, genial good nature, and great diligence, he won the good opinion of successive Municipal Commissioners and Presidents of the Corporation. His intimate knowledge of municipal affairs made him an indispensable Secretary to all the committees appointed by the Corporation. Nearly two years ago he proceeded on sick leave to the Continent, but gained very little benefit by his visit; and returning an invalid to Bombay a few months ago, was compelled by the unsatisfactory state of his health to retire from municipal service. The Municipal Standing Committee, in recognition of his services, voted him a handsome sum as a gratuity; but a technical objection raised against the legality of the vote intercepted it on its passage to the Corporation; and the matter had remained in abeyance until Mr. Wadia's death. He was a younger brother of Mr. D. N. Wadia, Principal of Sir Jamsetji Parsi Benevolent Institution, a Justice of the Peace, and was a member of the committee of several Parsi institutions in the city. His wife, a member of Mr. Cursetji Furdoonji Parakh's family, predeceased him. He leaves behind him three sons and two daughters, and a large circle of friends to bemoan his loss.

THE S.S. "Clan Lindsay," which arrived at Colombo on the 30th July from Mauritius and the Seychelles on its way thither, was sent by the Mauritius Government to enquire after the barque "William Turner," which trades between there and Diego Garcia, a station which is under an Administrator responsible to the Mauritius Government. From these enquiries it turns out that the "William Turner" arrived at Diego Garcia from Mauritius on the 8th April in a good and seaworthy condition; there was no trouble amongst the crew. She landed the usual six months' stores for the island, loaded about 600 casks of cocoanut oil for Mauritius, and left for the island of Peros on the 30th April having on board several passengers. Since then no news has been heard of her.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

ATTITUDE OF THE YOUNG TURKISH PARTY.

Support for the Sultan.

BRITISH SYMPATHY NEEDED.

MINISTRY RESIGNS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Hamil Halid, leader of the Young Turkish Party, who is in England at present, was interviewed by Reuter's representative to-day. He emphasised the necessity for upholding the power of the Caliphate and therefore acting in concert with the Sultan. Any impairment of the dignity of the Caliphate would, he said, be acutely felt in Egypt, India and Afghanistan, and he trusted that Great Britain as the greatest Moslem Power would show its sympathies with Turkey at the present juncture.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Ministry has resigned and that Kiamil Pasha is forming a new cabinet.

Two ex-Ministers and other prominent officials have been arrested and taken to prison amid the jeers of the crowd.

The notorious Fehim Pasha, whose crimes formed the subject of a commission of enquiry early in 1907, has been lynched at Yemicheir in the Vilayet of Broussa.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

Cruise Round the Isle of Wight.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra are going for a cruise round the Isle of Wight to-day on board H. M. S. "Indomitable."

THE FINNISH DIET.

Stern Speech from the Throne.

PRESIDENT'S FIRM REPLY.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The Finnish Diet has opened.

A stern speech from the Throne was read lamenting the absence of any feeling of solidarity of interests with the Russian people and the failure to recognize the justice of the obligations which the Empire imposed on the Finnish people.

The President made a firm reply, insisting on the principle of an independent administration, any departure from which, he said, would be considered as a disregard of Finnish rights.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Parliament to be Opened.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

A large deputation of Persians waited on the Persian Ambassador in Constantinople yesterday to demand the reassembling of Parliament and the observance of the constitution, failing which they would become Ottoman subjects.

The Ambassador telegraphed to the Shah, who replied that Parliament would meet at the appointed time.

A special mission is to be despatched to Tabriz to re-establish order.

THE ANGLICAN CONGRESS.

Its Conclusion.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The Anglican Congress which has been sitting at Lambeth Palace concluded this morning with a Communion service in St. Paul's Cathedral at which 243 bishops partook of the Sacrament.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The Australians have accepted the invitation of the Marylebone Cricket Club to visit England in 1909.

Kent has beaten Sussex by an innings and 10 runs.

Derbyshire has beaten Hampshire by 126 runs.

Gloucestershire has beaten Essex by 48 runs.

The following matches were drawn:—

Worcestershire *vs.* Warwickshire.

Leicestershire *vs.* Northamptonshire.

The following matches were abandoned:—

Surrey vs. Notts.

Somerset *vs.* Middlesex.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The death is announced of M. Lavino, the "Times" correspondent in Paris.

A brass mural tablet which has been placed in the new church at Stow Bridge, Norfolk, by Earl Roberts in memory of the late Vicar, bears the inscription:—"In momory of Rev. James Williams Adams, M.A., V.C., Chaplain-in-Ordinary ro the King, Vicar of this Parish and Rector of Wimbotsham, 1895-1902. This tablet s erected by his friend Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., with whom he served in the Afghan Campaign and the Burmese War."

REMARKABLE END OF THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

Motor Breaks Down.

TRIALS END IN COMPLETE DISASTER.

MACHINE CATCHES FIRE AND DISAPPEARS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Count Zeppelin's airship broke its moorings in a gale at Stuttgart, caught fire and disappeared in the air. Count Zeppelin is safe, but several were injured.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The disaster to the Zeppelin airship was witnessed by 40,000 people, who fled in panic.

The soldiers holding the ropes of the airship were dragged into the air and sustained injuries.

Count Zeppelin is in despair. The German Government will pay him £25,000 compensation.

LATER.

From later accounts it appears that a squall struck the Zeppelin airship lifting the stem which then fell heavily to the ground. This caused the spirit tank to explode.

The disaster has caused remarkable chagrin in Germany.

[Count Zeppelin, who has had to register two breakdowns in his airship in the same week, is not unaccustomed to little misfortunes of this kind during the decade or so that he has been engaged in the construction of this kittle conveyances, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." He was three years over the first of them, and prudently made his first essay where he was likely to fall soft. On that occasion, what began as a successful trial over Lake Constance ended the other way—in it. The next time, the airship collapsed at starting, and for some while refused to be persuaded to do anything else. This brought on a financial collapse, from which the Count has now recovered; and it is to be hoped that the new airship will do the same.

Count Zeppelin, who started his airship on a twenty-four hours' run and came back again, yesterday, kept his seventieth birthday last month and is thus rather a record pilot for these adventurous voyages. But the coronant of to-day has been a soldier in his time, and once piloted a little cavalry expedition which was then a good deal more risky than ballooning is now. It was he who, with a non-commissioned officer and seven troopers, was the first to enter French territory on the outbreak of the war of 1870, and the easliest to come in touch with the enemy.]

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Harrison Road Bomb Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

In the trial of the six accused in the Harrison road bomb case here at the High Court Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the case for the prosecution was closed after Majors Black and Smallwood had given expert evidence in regard to the exhibits in the case.

Five of the accused made statements to the Court declaring their innocence and Mr. Norton then addressed the jury for the Crown.

Trial of Second Batch of Anarchists.

BAIL REFUSED.

The case against the second batch of anarchists, at Alipur, came up yesterday. Bail was applied for on behalf of Indro Nundy, whose hand had been blown off, but it was rejected.

As regards the bail application on behalf of C. C. Roy, the Chandernagore Professor, the Court asked the pleader to renew it when Mr. Norton could be heard.

The case against the first batch will be taken on the 11th instant.

INDIA NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

"At Home" at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 6.

The members of the India National Association were "At Home" at Council Hall this evening to meet His Excellency the Governor and Miss Clarke.

A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen representing all communities was in the Hall and some time before Sir George Clarke and Miss Clarke arrived the "tout ensemble" was complete. Lady Cowasjee Jehangir was conspicuous among the pretty group of Parsee ladies in their flowing robes of kaleidoscopic tints. Mrs. Keatinge, Mrs. Rowlandson and Mrs. Curtis were ubiquitous in their attentions to all. The Hindu ladies in their rich sarees looked exceptionally interesting, and among them moved a great many English ladies of rank and culture demonstrating the beauty of western sociability.

Mr. Keatinge as honorary secretary of the Association was responsible for the excellent arrangements in connection with the "At Home," and he had invaluable assistance from Khan Saheb A. A. Bootee, Mr. Nowrojee Pudumjee and Rao Saheb Patwardhan.

On His Excellency's arrival a short programme of music was gone through. The children of the Poona High School executed a ring drill very prettily. The girls of the Dustur Nosherwan High School did the Maypole Dance so beautifully that Sir George Clarke in particular was struck by the nicety of the performance.

His Excellency afterwards called up the tiniest of the dancers, and shaking hands with her, congratulated her on her performance. She was little Miss Mistry.

Miss Byramji Pudumjee played a violin solo exquisitely, and so did Captain Hamilton, Mrs. Curtis, and Captain Drummond sang. Mr. Hamilton played a pianoforte selection and Mr. Natekar afforded the gathering a splendid sample of Indian music on the "satar" and "sarora."

After the music an adjournment was made to the refreshment room, and at the end of two hours' very pleasant experience the gathering left the Council Hall.

THE JUTOGH TRAGEDY.

Trial of Corporal Cullen.

ACCUSED COMMITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

Corporal Cullen, R.A., was brought up before the 1st Class Magistrate, Mr. Reece, today, charged with the murder of Driver Lachmi Dass.

The following evidence was recorded.

Gunner M. Brien said that on the 31st July he was sitting in the guard-room and saw Corporal Cullen unlock the rack and ammunition box, and go out; then he heard a report. He ran outside and saw Corporal Cullen standing by Corporal Robinson, who had a rifle in his hands. (The rifle was produced.) Corporal Cullen was in charge of the guard at the time; the Corporal himself kept the key of the arms rack and ammunition box.

Gunner J. T. Virgin, said he was on guard duty on the 31st and on sentry duty from 2 to 4 p.m. At 2-30 he heard a shot fired, and turned round and saw Corporal Cullen standing at attention. He ran up to him and at the same time Corporal Robinson ran out of the office close by. Corporal Robinson took hold of his arm, and took his rifle away from him.

Corporal John Henry Robinson said that on the 31st July, between 2 and 3 p.m. he was in the Battery office of No. 1 Mountain Battery, which was next door to the guard-room. About 2-30 he heard a shot fired. He ran out of the office and saw Corporal Cullen standing between the door of the guard-room and the door of the prisoners' room. He was standing to attention, with a rifle in his right hand with the butt on the ground. He asked him what was the matter, and he said that he had shot someone. He took the rifle from him, and took hold of him and held him till the Sergeant-Major arrived. He made no resistance; he gave the rifle (the same pattern as that produced in Court) to the Sergeant-Major. He handed over Corporal Cullen to the Sergeant-Major. He saw a native lying in the store room verandah about 15 or 20 yards from the guard-room.

Gunner Walter Grey, and P. Broke, gave similar evidence.

Samuel Johnson, Battery Sergeant-Major, said that about 2-30 on the afternoon of 31st ultimo he was in the Sergeants' Mess and heard a gunner shout, "There is another round gone." He ran out and saw a lot of men running towards the guard-room, and followed. On arriving at the guard-room, he saw a driver lying down, bleeding from his legs, and recognised him as Lachman Dass, a driver of the Battery. There was a big crowd and somebody shouted "Put Corporal Cullen in the cells." He looked round and saw Corporal Robinson holding Corporal Cullen. Corporal Robinson had a rifle in his right hand, and was holding Corporal Cullen by the left hand. He took the rifle away and opened it, to make sure it was not loaded. He found an empty case in it. He then ordered the accused to be confined in the cells, and placed the rifle and the empty round in the stores. He went and counted the ammunition in the guard-room, and found one round short. He knew Lachman Dass well. He was an Orderly at Quetta for a year. Lately he had been with the Quartermaster-Sergeant. He had known him for years.

Captain Hull, R. A. M. C., said he heard a shot and ran out, and saw a native lying on the ground. He also saw Corporal Cullen. There was a crowd when he got there. He had the wounded man Lachman Dass removed but he died within 5 minutes of being admitted to Hospital. He held a "post-mortem" the same afternoon. (The "post mortem" report was here put in). The cause of death was a gunshot wound.

Bombadier Edwin Brooks, testified to having made over charge of the guard to Corporal Cullen on the day in question.

Fateh Mahomad, Sub-Overseer, Jutogh, identified a plan he had made of the scene of the occurrence.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Replying to questions from the Court, the accused said that he did not remember shooting the man. He remembered everything up to 12-30, when he sent for four pints of beer, and had some himself. After that he knew nothing more until he found himself standing on the verandah of the guard-room with a crowd round him.

Asked if he could give any reason for being in this state, accused said the murder of the girl had preyed on his mind and affected his head all the day.

Asked if he knew the girl, he said yes he had seen her about in a rickshaw. He knew Lachman Dass, but had no knowledge that he had been shot until the next day. He was on very good terms with Lachman Dass, who belongs to his own section. He was the last person he would have shot. He had been 9 years and 7 months in India. (A defaulter sheet was here proferred, showing that he was of exemplary character).

The accused was committed for murder under Section 302, I.P.C., to the Chief Court and defence was reserved.

The "post-mortem" report showed that the deceased was shot in the abdomen and chest.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

DUTIES FOR ENSUING WEEK.

Bombay Garrison:—Fort Field Officer Captain C. W. A. Holmes, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty Lieut. W. L. Wayman, 216th Mahrattas; Colaba Field Officer Major G. F. H. Wingate, 2nd Royal Scots; next for duty Major A. F. Pullen, R. G. A.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Captain G. D. Baillie-Hamilton, 2nd Royal Scots, will have effect from the 4th August. to the 2nd October, instead from the 22nd July, to the 19th September.

THE N. W. RAILWAY.

Further Breaches.

ONE KILLED, TWO WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LAHORE AUGUST 6.

The No. 34 down passenger train, from Wazirabad to Multan, was derailed between Pucca Anna and Gojra, on Tuesday last, owing to a breach on the line.

The casualties are one killed and two injured. The injured persons have been removed to the hospital at Gogra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 6.

Breaches on the railway line between Karachi and Kotri have been repaired, and goods trains commenced running on the 4th instant; but arrivals will be restricted, as only a single line is open and no night running is allowed at present.

Owing to excessively heavy rain which fell on the 6th instant several minor breaches and washaways have occurred on the N. W. Railway. The most serious is at mile 625-13, between Pacca Anna and Gajra stations on the Wazirabad-Lyallpur section, in which the 34 down passenger was derailed, resulting in the front brake-van and two third class bogies being smashed. It is not anticipated that the breaches will be quickly repaired.

LATER.

Further information has since come to hand that the line is heavily breached between miles 564 and 6700 on the Multan section of the main line to Karachi.

Mr. Wood, member of the Railway Board, went on an inspection on Tuesday night to Karachi and has been detained en route. It is impossible to say when through communication on the Multan line will be restored.

No. 31 up passenger train from Multan Cantonment to Langla Hill and Lahore was held up between Abdul Hakim and Dharheanand stations by floods.

The main line Multan, to Lahore, is breached between Kachakhuh and Channo stations, and transhipment is necessary. Latest information is that owing to a further breach on the main line between Kachakhuh and Pirwala stations transhipment is impossible for 24 hours at least. The country on both sides of the railway lines between Lahore and Lalamusa is under water, in some places four to five feet deep, and the embankment which has been run up by the Engineering Department with the object of doubling the line is washed down. Owing to this the line in some sections is not considered safe and the speed of trains is restricted.

Yesterday the running of trains on the Shahdara-Sangla branch of the N. W. Railway was suspended due to the line beyond Shahdara having sunk and being under water. Passengers for stations on this branch had to go round via Wazirabad. The Ravi and Chinab rivers are full from bank to bank, flowing strong.

LOWER GANGES BRIDGE.

A Special Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

A special meeting of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon to consider the project for the bridging of the Lower Ganges.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Harvey, Member for Commerce and Industry, and Mr. T. R. Wynne, Chairman, Railway Board, were present and there was a good attendance of the members of the Chamber.

After a few introductory remarks by the president Mr. Harvey briefly outlined the present position of the project.

Mr. Wynne detailed the views of the Railway Board, and explained the action which they intended to take.

A discussion followed, in the course of which some of the members expressed regret that the project was not in a more advanced stage. They doubted whether a fair investigation from an engineer point of view was necessary, seeing that several eminent engineers had unanimously reported in its favour. They saw no reason why a second committee should not be appointed to reconsider the question of site.

In concluding the proceedings the president said he thought the sense of the meeting was one of disappointment that any further engineering enquiry should be considered necessary. Although he recognised that the enquiry would not sensibly delay the scheme, it was evident that the opinion generally of the Chamber was that the recommendation of the Ganges Bridge Committee for the construction of a Bridge at Sara should be adopted.

DARJEELING MAIL CASE.

Dissatisfaction of the "Bengalee."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

The "Bengalee" this morning says that the sentence passed in the Sanyal case by the High Court will be received with profound sorrow and dissatisfaction by the Indian community throughout Bengal.

It is these wrong convictions and disproportionate sentences which more than anything else add to the prevailing discontent.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUSE 6.

Plague deaths reported last week in the Indian Empire number 558, of which Bombay Presidency returns 218, Burma 105, Mysore State 102, Madras Presidency 46, Bengal 22, Hyderabad State 22, Central Provinces 7, and United Provinces 1.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Office, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. Dunn presiding.

THE LATE MR. WADIA.

The President, at the outset, said that he regretted to inform them that their late Secretary, Mr. Wadia, had passed away that afternoon. He was sure the Corporation had heard the news with regret.

Consideration was then given to a resolution of the Standing Committee regarding a proposal from the Commissioner for the provision of a latrine of ten seats at Sewri Cross Road.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji proposed that as recommended by the Standing Committee the Commissioner be authorised to carry out the proposed work at a cost of Rs. 1,722.

Captain W. Liston said he hoped the Corporation would reject the proposition. They knew what this basket type of latrine was. It was a source of great nuisance and he could not understand the reasons which led the Health Officer to recommend the proposal. It was, however, possible that the Health Officer was not consulted on the subject, for it was impossible to gather from the letter of the Commissioner to the Standing Committee whether this was the case or not. While he brought forward these arguments for the rejection of this resolution the fact that the Standing Committee had made such an objectionable recommendation to the Corporation gave them cause to seriously consider whether this Committee should be entrusted with the immediate supervision of matters concerning the health of the City. Nor was he surprised that at times affairs concerning the health of the city were overlooked by the Standing Committee, for they had, he was convinced, far too much work to do to be able to devote enough time to the consideration of the public health. In the majority of towns in England—towns which were much smaller than this great city—it had been found necessary to entrust the supervision of the public health to a special committee generally known as the Health Committee. If this procedure had been necessary for small towns in a comparatively healthy condition, how much more necessary was it that the direction of the public health of this unfortunate plague-stricken city with its mortality rate of between 30 and 40 per mille per annum should be in the hands of a special committee. It might be argued by some that when any matter of importance concerning the health of the city was brought before the Corporation, a special committee was appointed to consider and report on the matter to the Corporation. This method of conducting the business of the Corporation, which dealt with the public health of the City, was very unsatisfactory and led to a disjointed and ill-coordinated public health policy The present case very well exemplified the defects of this system. He found that as long ago as the 23rd June, 1902, that was more than six years ago, a committee was appointed to consider schemes for the sewerage of Malabar Hill districts, the villages of Wadala, Khara, Gowari and Dharavi. What had become of this committee? That is still existed there was no doubt. But he found that during these six years it held some eleven or twelve meetings at an average rate of two meetings per annum. This did not appear to be a very expeditious way of dealing with such an important matter. This was not however the worst fortune of the whole affair. Here they had a committee appointed for the very purpose of considering the sewage of Wadala village, a committee whose existence had apparently been forgotten by the Standing Committee who now came forward with a preposterous scheme for erecting two latrines on the basket system in this village. What an example of misdirected effort. What a lack of co-ordination was here shown. What dallying with the lives of the people of this city. He believed a committee had been appointed to consider the practicability of appointing permanent committees. He hoped that this committee would soon furnish the Corporation with its report and that the creation of a permanent committee to look after the public health of this great city would soon be established. Meanwhile he moved as an amendment that the Commissioner's letter be referred to the committee which was dealing with the schemes for the sewerage of Malabar Hill districts and the villages of Wadala, Kara, Gowari and Dharavi.

Mr. S. S. Mistri seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner said that he hoped the Corporation would hesitate before they accepted the amendment. As pointed out by Captain Liston, a committee had been dealing with the question of carrying out drainage in districts to the north of the Island for the last six years, and the question was what they were to do in the meanwhile if serious nuisance arose in the closely built areas such as this. This matter was proposed by him on receiving a number of complaints from this village to the effect that in the absence of some convenience the people were fouling the village. It was represented that if they were to put up a covenience which could be controlled this nuisance would be very materially diminished. There was no alternative to this proposal as water closets could not be introduced in the absence of drainage.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey said the Standing Committee had considered whether it would be possible to introduce water closets and found that it was not feasible as there was no drainage in the village.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that he was very glad to hear the castigation which Captain Liston had dealt out. It was very often deserved but he was afraid in this particular instance it was not deserved. He remembered a time when if any member on his side of the Corporation had spoken as Captain Liston had done, there would have been a howl against making such a charge against the Health Officer. It was refreshing to see that Captain Liston teld things in a way which attracted and commanded the attention of all. But he thought if Captain Liston had known the history of the constitution of this Corporation he would not have made the remarks which he had made with regard to sanitary committees. The constitution of Municipal Councils in small and large towns in England was quite different from what it was in Bombay. In English towns the MunicipalCouncils had to perform both executive and deliberative functions and hence the establishment there of health committees and other committees. In Bombay, however, these functions had been separated, the executive function being in the hands of the Commissioner assisted by the health officers and the Executive Engineer. He thought it was due to this that the Muncipal organisation was so successful. Coming to the subject matter of the proposal, Sir Pherozeshah agreed with the view expressed by the Commissioner.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was lost and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding information submitted by the Assessor and Collector regarding the Assessment of all spinning and weaving mills in the city. The Assessor and Collector in his letter to the Commissioner stated:

"The compounds of the mills are not assessed according to the arbitration accepted by the Municipality and the Mill-Owners' Association and their areas are not measured. The method of assessing the mills is given in the Report of the Mill-Owners' Association for the year ending 31st October 1882, page 14, and is as under:—The rate per square yard of flooring shall be:—Main mill buildings Rs. 1-6-3; out-houses, godowns and other buildings attached to or appurtenant to the main mill buildings Rs. 0-14-0. No separate assessment is to be levied on ground not built upon within the mill compounds and used for the *bona fide* business purposes of the mill nor on tanks within the compounds used exclusively for the purposes of the mill nor on the area occupied by the base of the mill chimney."

On the motion of Dr. Sukhia the letter was referred to a committee for report.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee regarding designs for street boards and house numbers. The Committee stated: The Committee are awaiting certain information in regard to street boards from the Westminster Borough. With regard to the numbering of houses, the Committee observe that there is no system at all at present except as regards the numbers adopted for the purposes of assessment and they are of opinion that an independent system of numbering individual houses for the purpose of identification should be at once introduced—odd numbors being adopted for one side of a street and even numbers for the other side. They consider that as soon as premises are newly built street numbers should be placed on the buildings or on the gate-posts (if the buildings stand back from the pavement) in figures of size sufficient to be easily visible; and they beg to recommend that a beginning be made with this style of numbering in the prominent business quarters in the City, and all the newly developed areas such as Apollo Bunder and Marine Lines, Hornby Road and other Improvement Trust Estates and also at the Malabar and Cumballa Hills.

On the motion of Colonel Collie it was resolved to adopt the report, to forward a copy of it to the Commissioner for his information and to request the Commissioner to report to the Corporation every six months the progress made with the proposed system of numbering houses.

The Corporation considered a report of the Committee regarding the proposal to request Government to hand over the plague administration to the Corporation. The Committee stated: The following two preliminaries are considered necessary by the Commissioner to his requesting Government to hand over the plague administration to the Corporation:—"(1) Reorganization of the Superior Staff of the Executive Engineer so as to render it fully capable of enforcing the new Building Bye-laws. (2) Amendment of Section 378 of the Municipal Act, so as to facilitate action in respect of buildings unfit for human habitation. The Corporation are aware that orders have already been passed by Corporation Resolution No. 1798, dated the 15th June 1906, to strengthen the staff of the Executive Engineer as proposed by the Commissioner and the Building Bye-laws are now under the consideration of a Committee of the Corporation." As regards the second preliminary the Committee beg to state that they are satisfied that Section 378 of the Act requires amendment as suggested by the Commissioner. Sub-Section (1) of this section provides as follows:—"If for any reason, any building intended for or used as a dwelling shall appear to the Commissioner to be unfit for human habitation he may apply to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to prohibit the further use of such building for such purpose; and the said Magistrate after such enquiry as he thinks fit to make may by written order make a prohibition as aforesaid or may pass such order as he shall deem just and proper." It will be seen that under this Sub-Section the Commissioner has to apply to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for an order to declare a building unfit for human habitation and before any such order is passed the Magistrate has to make such enquiries as he thinks fit in regard to the matter. No standard of sanitary conditions is prescribed to guide him and he has to formulate a sanitary standard for himself. Action taken before the Chief Presidency Magistrate therefore involves both delay and uncertainty and is besides very costly. The Commissioner therefore proposes that Section 378 be deleted and the following Section substituted in its place:—"378. (1) If, for any reason, it shall appear to the Commissioner that any building intended for or used as a dwelling is unfit for human habitation, he shall give to the owner or occupier of such building notice in writing signifying his intention to prohibit the further use of the building for such purpose and calling upon the owner or occupier of such building to state in writing any objection thereto within fourteen days after the receipt of such notice, and if no objection is raised by such owner or occupier within such period as aforesaid or if any objection which is raised by such owner or occupier within such period appears to the Commissioner invalid or insufficient he may, with the previous approval of the Standing Committee, by an order in writing prohibit the further use of such building as a dwelling. (2) When any such prohibition as aforesaid has been made, the Commissioner shall cause notice of such prohibition to be affixed to and the letters "U. H. H." to be painted on the door or some conspicuous part of such building and no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation, until the Commissioner certifies in writing that the causes rendering it unfit for human habitation have been removed to his satisfaction." The Corporation will notice that in effect the new proposal eliminates all reference to a Magistrate while it sufficiently safeguards the interests of the house-owner by requiring that the approval of the Standing Committee shall be previously obtained to any requisition for prohibiting the use of a building in cases in which the owner feels aggrieved. The Committee consider this proposal to be a very reasonable one and beg to recommend that Government be moved to amend the section accordingly at an early date.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, it was resolved to approve and adopt the report and to request the president to address the Government accordingly.

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

MAN'S BETTER PART.

If God had willed woman to be
Man's master, would not He
Have ta'en her from his head?
Or if man's slave instead
Have drawn her from his feet?
But as man's equal, mate and bride,
Takes her from neither head nor feet
But from his side.
And in that space again
From which the rib was ta'en
A hears puts in, whereby
Woman regains her place all quietly
And of that place possest
Becomes man's better part, his best
As God has willed.

E. I. R. H.—in the Magazine of the United Free Church Library Society.

MR. E. HUMAN, the Superintendent of the Technical College, Colombo, reports that two earthquakes were recorded there on the 26th July. The first commenced at 9·38 p.m. and lasted about 10 minutes; the second commenced about 10-50 p.m., and lasted about 8 minutes. The movement transferred to the seismograph at the Technical College was small in both cases.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Annual Meeting.

The forty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held at the Bank yesterday afternoon at 4 p. m., Mr. C. Armstrong, chairman of the Board of Directors presiding.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman [illegible] of the report and [illegible]

THE [illegible]

The Chairman [illegible] eventful one in tra[illegible]

Outside of In[illegible] most attention was the financial crisis [illegible] loped in the United States last Autumn with [illegible] reaching consequences especially on the money markets of Europe. For some months before that happened there were indications that the long continued boom in trade had passed its zenith as many markets had begun to crumble. The American crisis was itself a result of the decline in trade and it had the effect of accelerating the decline and spreading it over markets generally. Naturally the falling off in trade was immediately felt in India as the demand for many of our exports received a severe check.

THE FAMINE.

Misfortunes never come singly and while the markets for our produce had become inert we had once again to submit to an untoward visitation in the form of famine. It is not surprising under these circumstances that the effects on India should have been somewhat grave. The full effects are only partly discernible in the Annual Statistics of the Foreign Trade compiled by Government, for these are made up to 31st March and include the figures for the first half of the year which were quite satisfactory. The totals for the year are actually the highest yet reached but this obscures the fact that the export trade fell away largely during the second half of the period. It is only when the statistics are examined month by month that the full effects can be in some measure realised.

GREAT DEVELOPMENT IN TRADE.

Looking back beyond the past year the great development of the imports of merchandise is a notable feature of the Returns. In the past nine years the increase in value has been about 84 per cent., of which last year accounted for about 20 per cent. This great increase only have been brought about from an accession of riches and is readily explained by the figures on the other side of the account which show that the exports have risen in value during the same period by about 62 per cent. For several years the exports ran a long way ahead of the imports and the resulting favourable balance of trade told increasingly year by year on the imports, culminating in the latter reaching the very large totals now recorded. As the improvement in imports followed the improvement in exports so we may expect the falling off in the latter to be followed by a falling off in the former—at any rate as far as merchandise is concerned. Other factors doubtless come in and the recent fall in prices of some articles is to some extent accountable for the increased demand for imported goods. In the case of Treasure the falling off in exports of merchandise may be slower in bringing about a reduction in imports of the precious metals. At any rate there is so far no sign of the demand falling away, and who can say what effect a further fall in the price of silver would have? While the famine and the set back in markets somewhat suddenly cut down the exports a year ago, merchandise continued to arrive in undiminished volume for many months, and combined with largely increased imports of silver not only wiped out the favourable balance of trade to which we have been accustomed for some years but brought about an adverse balance. This is a regrettable state of affairs, for, as you know, India depends on a favourable balance to meet its outside liabilities and the Secretary of State for some months now has been unable to sell Council Bills except for insignificant amounts. The home remittance of Government are consequently largely in arrear.

THE CURRENCY SYSTEM.

In addition a severe strain has been put on the new Currency arrangements. I fear the danger to the Currency system of a balance of trade largely adverse to India has not been sufficiently recognised. It has been held that there was little or no fear of an adverse balance assuming important dimensions. Unfortunately the events of the past few months have demonstrated that those expectations were far out in their reckoning. It may not be out of place to remark here that a note of warning on this subject was given from this chair four years ago by your veteran Director Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy the then President when he said—"The balance of trade in years gone by has been a very fluctuating and uncertain quantity and, not infrequently, it has not sufficed to meet India's obligations". Also—"With regard to the possible adverse effect on the balance of trade, and through that balance on the gold standard of the existence of too many rupees in the country, it may seem an inopportune time to talk at present of an adverse balance of trade, but, as already mentioned, this balance has, not infrequently, been insufficient to meet India's obligations, and notwithstanding the enormous and remunerative trade of the past year we should not allow former experiences to be forgotten." In the light of recent events that warning appears to have been amply justified. It must be admitted that the Currency situation has so far been adequately met. The gold standard has been prevented from depreciating and no doubt every means possible will be used and in fact must be used to maintain that position.

It must also be acknowledged that the working of the currency system has been a source of constant anxiety to Government. Up to recently the problem was to find means of providing rupees in sufficient quantity, the unfortunate decision having been arrived at to issue rupees only in response to the imports of gold without much consideration apparently as to the cumulative effect of constant additions of rupees to the circulation. To-day the problem is very different, for Government is surfeited with silver coins and the country also for the time being at any rate. There seems to be little room for doubt, too, that Government's difficulties have been increased by the influence of the London market which grudged to India its inflowing stream of gold and endeavoured in every way in its power and only too successfully to divert the stream to itself whether for purchases of silver or investments in securities.

But having made these acknowledgments the fact remains that the system has been found to possess various disadvantages, of which the most important perhaps is the unfortunate approximation of the situation now to that of say 10 years ago before gold began to flow into the country notwithstanding the immense supplies of the metal received during those 10 years. The greater part of the gold arrivals was unnecessarily transformed into rupees, the remaining portion being saved for the Reserve Fund and invested, but the latter, accumulated over a period of years, has, to a considerable extent, met the same fate as the major portion by being transformed into rupees also in the short space of a few months. We can but hope that the balance of trade will swing back soon in favour of India before the attenuated gold reserves still left are completely exhausted. Whether the

existing system of increasing the currency will be persevered with or changed remains to be seen. There certainly is room for revision if the country is ever to have a system which will retain in the circulation much larger portions of gold that may come in and which will work automatically—a most desirable quality in proper currency arrangements.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

Coming now to the accounts before us I have no doubt you have received the result of the working of the Bank with feelings of satisfaction. We have paid for the past half year a dividend and bonus of Rs. 35 per share, carried Rs. 4,00,000 to Reserve Fund which now stands at Rs.1,01,00,000, Rs.25,000 to Premises account, and granted a bonus on account of the Pension Fund and to the staff of Rs. 65,000, and carried forward to the current half year Rs. 4,10,246-12-7. The unusual circumstances of the past export season kept the money market rather tense and as there was a good demand for accommodation the Bank's resources were well employed. The stagnant and congested condition of various markets led to a lock up in goods while the violent depreciation in some commodities strained the resources of many holders. The outlook has however improved. With the satisfactory promise of good crops as a result of the favourable monsoon there is the prospect that markets will soon return to more normal conditions. The Fund for Losses has been reduced by Rs. 75,531-6-9 of which amount Rs. 51,883-9-10 is on account of the irregular accounts referred to at the Annual Meeting two years ago and the balance of Rs. 23,950-12-11 on account of later transactions. The balance now left at credit of the Fund is Rs. 6,34,166-9-3 and irregular accounts still remaining to be dealt with involve small sums only. A number of shareholders have been concerned regarding a recent newspaper paragraph announcing a decision by the Privy Council in a mortgage suit in which the Bank's name appeared. As a matter of fact the Bank ceased to have any interest in the suit some years ago and I have the pleasure to state that the decision referred to does not affect the Bank at all. Gentlemen,—I began my remarks by saying that the past year has been an eventful one in trade and finance and I would close them by emphasizing the fact that the year has been a difficult one for Bankers all over the World and balance sheets now being issued show in many cases greatly reduced profits for the six months. The excellent result we are now able to show reflects therefore the very greatest credit on Mr. Begbie, the other Officers of the Bank and the staff, and I feel confident that under the present careful and judicious management the Bank will continue to do well.

I now beg to move that the statement of accounts made up to the 30th June last, now laid before you, be and are approved and adopted.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy seconded the resolution.

A SHAREHOLDER'S REMARKS.

Mr. Vrajlal Bhagwandas desired some explanation on a few points to which he wished to call their attention. Alluding to the recent defalcation at their Karachi Branch he desired to know if steps were taken to prevent a repetition. With regard to the reserve fund he said the amount had reached the most formidable figure of one crore, and it was time they carried a portion of their profits to other funds or declared a larger dividend. Under the rules they were bound to invest the reserve fund in Government paper only, which meant a loss of nearly Rs. 15,000 in interest. He did not want the whole profits to be distributed among the shareholders but he suggested that 2 per cent. more could be given when the profits were so large and the reserve fund more than adequate. With regard to his suggestion for opening a branch in Kathiawar Mr. Vrajlal pointed out that another bank had already established a branch in Bhownagar and had effected good business in spite of the bad times there. Wadhwan was another good place in Kathiawar, and if they did not soon open a branch there, some other bank would step in and an opportunity would be lost. He next spoke about the small percentage of native employes in the higher posts. Referring to the items of expenses he thought they had largely increased. Before concluding, however, he must say that the report was highly satisfactory, and the results of the last year's business did great credit to the management, the Secretary and his staff, and he hoped he would always be able to congratulate them on such good results in future.

THE CHAIRMAN EXPLAINS.

The chairman said that notwithstanding his lengthy remarks Mr. Vrajlal admits that the report was highly satisfactory. But some of the points touched by him required some explanation. The system which had been followed in Karachi worked well for years. When the fraud was discovered the directors went thoroughly into it, and had now brought it upon the lines now worked. He was glad that during his term of chairmanship they had been able to bring the reserve fund to one crore of rupees. He was a strong believer in a large reserve, and he expected the shareholders also admitted the principle of having a large reserve, because the increase in reserve fund secured their dividends. There was a steady increase in the dividend since 1896. Since that year to 1903 the rate of distribution was 11 per cent. The rate was 12 in 1904, 1905 and 1906, and last year it was 13. This progressive increase of dividend seems to have been overlooked by the shareholders, who always asked for more. With regard to the pension fund and other items of expenses, the chairman said that, if the shareholders were to compare their expenses with other leading banks they would find that their figures compared very favourably. The increase last year was due to the allowance made to the staff on account of the increased cost of living, and they had to meet several unavoidable charges.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then passed :

Proposed by Mr. Vrajlal Bhagwandas, seconded by Mr. Cursetji Jamsetji Damania : "That Mr. S. E. Shellim and Mr. Tribhowandas Varjewandas be re-elected Directors."

Proposed by Dr. K. N. Ranina, seconded by Mr. Parbhoodas Jivandas : "That Mr. William Bullock and Khan Bahadur Jamshedji A. Dalal be re-elected Auditors, and that the sum of Rs. 1,500 each be fixed as their remuneration for each Audit.

Proposed by Mr. A.K. Leslie, seconded by Captain C. H. Hewett : "That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the Directors and Officers of the Bank for the management of its affairs."

The usual compliment to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

CHOLERA AT BHAGALPUR.

Heavy Mortality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAGALPUR, AUGUST 6.

The Water Works has been supplying water from yesterday, but cholera is getting rather hot. Among the recent deaths is that of Burton, a seargent of the Military Police. He had an attack yesterday and succumbed before cradle light.

All quarters are affected and about 20 to 30 deaths are daily claimed by this disease alone.

THE GHAZIABAD ACCIDENT.

Further Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 6.

The Ghaziabad Railway accident case was resumed on the 3rd August.

Mr. Moncrieff was the first witness cross-examined and stated :—I was the first of the O. and R. officials to arrive at Dasna. The line between Ghaziabad and Dasna is part of my section. The line between Dasna and Ghaziabad was not defective. On the day of the accident the station-master could not have issued the green caution line clear without my knowledge. I looked at all the books at Dasna, but the station-master would not let me take them away. I saw the green caution book, but I cannot swear that the book shown to me is the one. When looking at the book I only looked at the pages that were intact. There were two or three blank pages at the end of the book. On arriving at the scene of the accident I found I could not get near the engine as there was a third class carriage in front of it, and or the heat was too great, I could not get nearer than about thirty feet.

Witness being re-examined by Mr. Boys stated :—There may be other reasons for using the green caution book. For instance, if any other engineering works are going on. I examined the Dasna line clear book and found nothing wrong with that. I only signed the tablet register.

Witness was then asked in what a state he had found the accused and Jawahir Lal on on the day of the accident.

Mr. Spiers objected to this question, as it was not evidence ; but the Magistrate informed him that a station-master was down on the police records as being habitually drunk, and consequently the answer would be highly in his client's favour.

Witness resumed : Besides being a bit excited owing to the accident like the rest of us, I found Sunder Lall all right. I did not notice the Dasna diary on the day of the accident, but I did at the subsequent joint enquiry. I did not examine the entries of the 6th. On 8th June there is an entry begun, but not finished ; it was not signed or countersigned, and there were no details. Neither station-master nor the assistant station-master invited my attention to the diary.

Mr. Collett White was then cross-examined. He said :—I arrived at the scene of the accident about 2 p.m. on the 6th. By sight I know every member of the Dasna staff. I did not see any of the staff there. I saw about 20 policemen keeping guard. I went several times to Ghaziabad before the accident and I have been both in the station-master's and the assistant station-master's rooms. I have seen both Whalley and Monk in their offices. They never made any complaints to me about Sunder Lal or any of the Dasna staff. 23 up is a more important train, and if 23 up had not been more than 15 or 20 minutes late Dasna would have been justified in detaining 26 down. 23 up has to meet other trains at Delhi. It is almost impossible to make up 15 or 20 minutes between Dasna and Delhi. It is quite easy to make up 15 or 20 minutes between Ghaziabad and Moradabad. To my knowledge it has been done. I had Sunder Lal examined by Mr. Bhose as to his competency in working the tablet instrument. The result was they put him back to duty about the 6th April. Between 6th April and 6th May there were no complaints about Sunder Lal. I could not get nearer than about 20 yards to the engine owing to the heat. I was present there on the 7th and the place on the engine where the tablet was found was shown to me. I may have seen the place before, but paid no particular attention to it. There was some coal there.

On being re-examined, the witness stated : There is nothing on record to show that Sunder Lal had qualified in working the tablet instrument. As the Block Inspector did not answer our wire, we took it for granted that he was qualified. Besides, Mr. Cole told me that he had qualified.

THE SALT DEPARTMENT.

Increased Imports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

The striking feature of the annual report on the Salt Department, Bengal, for the financial year 1907-08, is the continued increase both in the quantity of salt imported into Bengal by sea during the year, and also in imports of Madras salt by land into Orissa.

It is calculated that the quantity of salt that passed into consumption amounted to 8,281,716 maunds as against 7,894,200 maunds in the previous year.

The cheapening of licit salt in consequence of the reduction of the duty has led to a decrease in offences under the salt laws.

SATISFACTION OF A DEBT.

A Married Woman Sold.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

The Howrah District Police have arrested a Mahomedan named Sheik Ramzan and a woman named Sakina Bibi, who made strenuous efforts to sell a married girl named Halimam, aged about 13 years, in satisfaction of a claim for Rs. 300, advanced as a loan to the defendants by a Baluchi.

The police succeeded eventually in rescuing the girl in time to prevent her transfer to the Baluchi creditor. The defendants, who have been arrested, are awaiting trial.

THE INDUS FLOOD.

The River Falling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 6.

Reports from Dera Ghazi Khan show that on the 9th instant floods had reached to within 20 feet of the city bund. The Indus was, however, falling and erosion of the right bank was proceeding more slowly than for some days previously.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY VS. Y. M. C. A.

The sun was shining bravely when these teams met on the Oval yesterday afternoon, but angry clouds soon gathered and the weather turned out unfavourable for players and spectators alike, a drizzling rain at the beginning of the second-half and a blustering wind making matters the reverse of pleasant. The ground also was sticky, and in midfield toward the east, it was a regular swamp, while attackers at the northern end were faced with a pool of water just in front of the posts. The attendance was good although many must have cursed the deceptive weather, for besides driving them to the tent during the game, it started drizzling at the finish and conveyances to get home, there were none.

The best team won the match, beyond a doubt, and 5 to 1 fairly represented the difference in the knowledge of the science of the game. Winning the toss, the gunners set their opponents play against the wind but in spite of this disadvantage, the Young Men receiving the leather from the kick-off, opened their account within about thirty seconds play and this was their first and last point. The R. G. A. equalized within five minutes and during the rest of this period kept up a furious fusillade and were rewarded with two more goals. During the second half, they were again by far and away the superior, and despite a strong defence, raised their score to five points. A few runs were also made by the civilian team, but they were beaten back at each attempt, the military defence giving them no scope. In the previous fixture between the teams the Y. M. C. A. were beaten by three goals to one and no one expected them to come off first best in the return match. The game was to some extent a test of physique and generally speaking, the artillerymen were both taller and heavier than the Young Men, who were outweighted.

The gunners made no change from the team which conquered the Bombay Gymkhana on last Tuesday, although their best man, Reynolds, with a bad ankle, was still an absentee. All played well in this team, the shooting of Hewes (outside-right) and Bayley (inside-left) being often deadly. Their combination and passing was excellent. One great defect of the team is that their left-wing is frequently offside, while the centre-forward is often prone to use his elbows ; in fact, he was once hauled up for holding a player. It is high time these penalizing tactics were given up, for however much they can succeed in escaping the referee's eye, there is always a sporting public that watches the game and in their eyes, a win under such circumstances loses much of its merit.

On the Y. M. C. A. side, Philips in goal did not look the man who a season before acted as custodian of the Rovers. Scoring off him was easy during the first forty-five minutes but later on, having steadied himself, his saves were brilliant and were deservedly applauded. Playing throughout only ten men, Rowbottom being unexpectedly absent, C. Templeton, at first assigned to the vanguard, was placed in the back-line to assist Kelly. These two men did their duty with credit. The two best men in the team were Jaeger, the centre-half and Dowling, inside-right, and they never lost a chance. The Brewin brothers played up as usual. Hastings Templeton was also dashing, but he should correct himself of the tendency to keep the ball too long with him. Once in a way, with a weak defence to face, these sort of tactics work well, but not as a rule.

The R. G. A. from the Bandstand end kicked off and Jaeger receiving the ball, passed it to G. Brewin and he to his brother at the right end, whose volley was cleared by Bowyer, but Green handy there, sent it between the nets to score. Being again attacked, Watts sent the sphere back. The gunners' left-wing now made for the opposite end and Southcote's shot was saved by Philips ; then the right-wing attempted to equalize but met with a repulse. A corner was awarded and Southcote in a good opening kicked too high. From the kick-in, H. Templeton was deprived of the ball by Hewes and Southcote taking it up, sent a stinger, which Philips with his fist returned but into Bayley's hands and the latter scored. The ball was confined for the next quarter of an hour to the civilian territory, the Artillery's vehement attacks being met with an equally strong defence. The Young Men then broke away and threatened the military flags but were a bit slow in front of goal. The gunners were back with the ball and good but unnecessary passing was witnessed from their forwards, and at last when Bayley kicked the ball, C. Templeton cleared cleverly. Then a scrimmage ensued at the goal-mouth and try as the gunners would to send the ball through, the civilian defence kept them at bay. Soon after, however, Southcote beat Philips and scored No. 2, and a few minutes later, he added a third point. The Y. M. C. A. now tried to carry the ball to the enemy's flags but were foiled by Collumbell and Gillett. At half-time, the ball was in midfield.

Score :—

Royal Garrison Artillery..... 3 Goals,
Y. M. C. A. ..... 1 Goal.

On crossing over, the Young Men through H. Templeton, from their kick-off, tried to break through but having kept the ball too long with him, Downey intercepted and the gunners were now seen in front of the Y.M.flags. Kelly soon sent them back, then Watts at the other end cleared a charge from the civilians. The outside-right then put in a good run but H. Templeton tackled him out. Gillett sent a long shot, which Philips had no difficulty in clearing. Then Downey, getting past MacMullen, passed to Bayley and the latter suspiciously offside, rushed past Kelly and scored the fourth point. At this stage a strong drizzle set in and turned a sticky ground more slippery. The ball was all over the field for about seven or eight minutes, then Jaeger sent a long shot, which Bowyer cleared but incurred a corner. Nothing resulted from this and a second corner, which they shortly gained. Attacked in turn, Bayley centered to MacGarry, and the latter getting past Kelly, lodged the ball in the Y. M. C. A. nets to score for the fifth time. The latter now made some attempts to lower the Artillery flags which, however, proved ineffectual. The gunners kept on pressing, and Hewes and Bayley were deadly marksmen, but Philips was at last ready to meet them. Four times successively, he gave the spectators an exhibition of his latent powers and was cheered each time for his skill; At 7-10, the referee blew his whistle for final stoppage, and the score stood at :

Royal Garrison Artillery ... 5 Goals.
Y. M. C. A. ... ... 1 Goal.

TEAMS.

R. G. A.
Goal—Bowyer.
Backs—Clarke, Watts (capt).
Half-backs—Downey, Gillett, Collumbell.
Forwards—Hewes, Southcote, MacGharry, Bayley, Cummins.
Y. M. C. A.
Goal—Philips.
Backs—Kelly, Rowbottom (was absent throughout).
Half-backs—MacMullen, Jaeger, H. Templeton.
Forwards—T. Brewin, Dowling, G. Brewin, C. Templeton, Green.
Referee.—Mr. R. Hotz.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	Goals. A.	P.
Royal Scots "B"	13	13	0	0	33	2	26
Royal G. Artillery	11	7	4	0	24	12	14
Royal Scots "A"	8	5	2	1	15	6	11
Bombay Gymkhana	10	2	5	3	10	14	7
Commercial Gymkhana	10	3	6	1	11	20	7
Y. M. C. A.	10	3	6	1	9	21	7
Govt. Telegraph	10	2	5	3	11	21	7
Rovers F. C.	8	0	7	1	4	20	1

RACING.

Poona Races.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 6.

2ND EXTRA MEETING 8TH AUGUST 1908.

The following horses were left in after the declaration of forfeit at 12 noon on Thursday, 6th August :—

THE SUNGAM PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles over 6 flights :—Cairnsmore, Balayeuse, Goldfinder, Vocalist, Lamrock, Umutbee, Killeevan and Daroji.

THE AUGUST PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs:—Killus, Posco, Metal Boy, Mozart, Janthe, Wise Bird, Manlock, Rustile, Yuba, Master Theo, Manjess, Dormant and Spires.

THE MEDIUM PONY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs :—Lady Leslie, Comeback, Gun Metal, Minnie, Kussley Rose, Mandeville, Verballa, Koko Encourage, Carmenita, Tete-a-Tete and Belle Olaf.

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE—Distance 1 mile :—Remembrance, Sialkot, Askroff, Hadee, Precious, Norman, Recruit, Gladiator, Poseidon Brigard II, Scarlet, Young Salame, Alma, Gold Mint, Babil, Moonim, Dhafer, Dumra and the Munshi.

THE LILLIPUT TRIAL PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs :—Rufus, Mountain King, Shanwar, Sir Askar, Rajput, Engine, Sher Ali, Young Gazelle, Sahoon, Creditor, Darby, Dhansa, Lassa, Sabah, Betty and Plassy.

THE ARAB WELTER PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs :—Matlock, Respectable, Arabian Flag, Winter, Transfer, Mumbra, M. V. O., Fate, Deemar, Sher, Colaba and Come Soon.

THE KARLI PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs :—Good Chance, Wadi, Sir Asker, Sir Jamal, Elector, Shamshed, Mutlag, Engine, Ashroff, Mooshah, Sanjakdhar, Salauke, Anood, Mooreed, Squire, Corrector, Turkish Flag, Viceroy. Caravan, Gafal, Mumbrag, Grey Rose, Alfreed, Farick, Special, Faree, Sabah, Surrender, and Gari.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The "MacDonald" Cup.

QUALIFYING ROUND.

This competition, played on Thursday last, constituted the opening event of the season and attracted the good entry of 34 players. The first stage was a qualifying round of 9 holes by handicap score play, the 8 leaders in which will afterwards compete for the Cup by match play. Owing to the recent rain the course is on the heavy side, and players were a good deal incommoded by mud adhering to the ball, but the contest was nevertheless keen and play generally speaking fair.

The best scores returned were :—

Mr. C. A. Russ	44—1=43
Mr. R. D. England	45—2=43
Mr. P. M. Sanderson	50—6=44
Mr. R. Aitken	45 Scr. 45
Mr. A. L. S. Roberts	45+ 1=46
Major Anderson	49—3=46
Mr. S. R. McDonald	50—3=47
Mr. E. E. Coombs	49—2=47
Mr. S. R. Gorden	53—5=48
Mr. C. J. I. Jones	48 Scr. 48
Mr. A. E. Boyd	48 Scr. 48
Mr. R. P. Scott	49 Scr. 49

The annual match against Pali Hill Golf Club is fixed for Tuesday next.

THE MUD SPORTS.

The following is the programme for Wednesday, August 12th.

1. Tent Pegging with Swords.
   (*a*) Horses
   (*b*) Ponies

There will be a few swords on the ground on Saturday and Monday mornings for practice and there will also be a certain number of swords provided on Wednesday afternoon.

2. Musical Chairs.

If there are sufficient ladies there will be a heat reserved for them, if only two or three ladies turn out they will, it is hoped, join in and make it a mixed event.

3. The Philomel Stakes.

Gentlemen to ride a given course to where there will be an enclosure containing chickens with numbers tied to them, dismount at a given point, jump into enclosure and catch the chicken bearing the same number as the tally which will be given to each competitor at the starting post. Having captured chicken return to horse and complete course carrying chicken and leading horse.

Competitors will please send their Syces out to hold their horses.

4. The Missing Word Competition.

At the starting post gentlemen will be handed a sealed envelope containing a paper with a piece of poetry on it in which a word is missing. They will ride a given course to within 50 yards of a screen behind which their nominators will be standing, but will not be visible, dismount, run up to screen and hold up envelope which the nearest lady takes; she will then proceed to fill in the missing word and *sign her name on the paper*, replace it in the envelope and hold it up again over the screen, the nearest, or any man who can get hold of it first, to take it, remount, and return over course. First man in with the word correct along with the lady whose paper he has got to be winners.

Competitors are requested to send their Syces out to hold their horses.

5. Pony Scurry.

Entries should be handed in to the Hon. Secretaries on arrival on the ground, but in any case no entry will be received after the third event has been run.

6. Balaclava Melee.

Open to teams of four. Intending competitors will please arrange their teams beforehand. Masks, jackets, plumes and sticks will be provided.

THE New South Wales Rugby Team leaves Sydney on the 15th instant to play a series of matches in England under the Northern Union rules. It will consist of thirty players, all of whom, with five exceptions, belong to New South Wales. One, Messenger, played with the "All Blacks" in last year's English tour.

CRICKET.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Baronet C. C.

CENTURY BY ELCHIDANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 6.

After a long spell of inactivity on the Gymkhana ground, due to merciless rain, it cleared up sufficiently to-day to allow the above match to be played. The ground was a bit heavy, but that did not prevent run getting by the Baronets, who went in first and knocked up 240 all told, Elchidana having been responsible for no fewer than 108, brilliantly played. He might have held out for a week if Major Carnegy had not bowled him clean when that figure was reached.

The Poona Gymkhana began their innings late in the afternoon, and for five wickets down had compiled 53.

The following are the scores :—

BARONET C. C.

Mr. Dubash, c Kirckenbeck, b Moss	6
Mr. Warden, c Field, b Carnegy	48
Mr. Divecha, c Macpherson, b Airy	1
Mr. Elchidana, b Carnegy	108
Mr. Parekh, l-b-w	1
Mr. Mistri, b Greig	20
Mr. S. Nagporewalla, c and b Greig	12
Mr. Watcha, c Airy, b Greig	12
Mr. M. Nagporewalla, b Greig	10
Mr. Nazir, c Arnold, b Greig	7
Mr. Bhaimunshi, not out	4
Extras	11
Total	240

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt. Greig, b Watcha	18
Major, Arnold, b Dubash	4
Lieut. Airy, b Watcha	4
Capt. Kirckenbech, hit wicket	9
Mr. Spratt, st	8
Capt. Grant, Major Field, Capt. Macpherson, Major Carnegy, Col. Moss, Mr. Watts — To bat.	
Extras	5
Total	53

BOXING.

The Durham Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 6.

The Durham Light Infantry Boxing Tournament opened on Tuesday and continued on Wednesday. The final will be fought to-day. The tournament is open to the Regulars and Volunteers of Lucknow, Bareilly, Fyzabad, Cawnpore and Allahabad. The boxing of the last two nights was good, and as the best men are left in the Finals, the boxing to-night is anticipated to be above the ordinary class.

The best fight so far was between Sampson, of the Royal Horse Artillery, and Corporal Church of the Fusiliers. Sampson last month knocked out Paddy Gill of China and India for the Feather Weight Championship. In the present fight. Church at times appeared to have the advantage, but Sampson eventually won on points.

THE CARPET INDUSTRY.

An Interesting Commercial Undertaking.

THE Hyderabad Industrial and Commercial Company, Limited, is an institution that has been founded recently, amongst other things, to manufacture carpets for sale in the Continental markets, Europe, and America. The Prospectus states that owing to the Warrangal carpets, which once held their own in Foreign markets, having lost their place in America, the Company were induced to import looms from Cashmere and skilled and expert workmen from the Punjab, on the guarantee offered by American friends that they would keep the Company supplied with orders at higher rates than those paid for Warrangal carpets. Mr. V. H. Thattey (the head of the firm of Messrs. Thattey and Co., who are the Agents of the Company) also made it his business to visit the various centres of the Carpet Industry, with the result, as he says, that, profiting by the knowledge of the faults of others, the Company have introduced changes in their manufacture, whereby they are now able to produce very superior carpets, notwithstanding innumerable obstacles, and that, as a matter of fact, all difficulties have been overcome and steady progress towards perfection is being made daily. It may here be mentioned that the concern came into existence on the initiative and has advanced under the fostering care of Mr. V. H. Thattey. It was at the outset a purely private undertaking, but when the business was formed and in working order, the present Company took it over as a going concern. The details of the course of working have been fully explained in the Prospectus, and judging by the thorough arrangements that have been made, both for supply and demand, there seems to be no room for doubt that the Company has before it an excellent career of progress and profit. In the Company's Report for the year ending with the 31st December last, it is most unpretentiously stated that during the three months that it was in existence in 1906 (October to December) no loss was incurred, whereas a small profit really accrued; while the year 1907 has proved to be one of profit, and has shewn that as the workmen progressed in the quantity and quality of work done, the cost of labour diminished and prices increased, which has drawn forth expressions of approval of buyers and has enhanced the demand. The figures of the Report shew that on a capital of Rs. 27,030, the nett profit is Rs. 3,500 (or 12·90 per cent.), out of which sum Rs. 2,723 have been paid as a 10 per cent. dividend, Rs.525 for Agent's commission, Rs. 126 carried to Reserve, and Rs. 126 to Depreciation account, the previous three months' profit of Rs. 212-7-3 having been written off to reduce the item of Preliminary expenses incurred last year. The property held by the Company is shewn to represent Rs. 25,933-10-4, Debts owing to the Company Rs. 5,040-15-2, and Cash and Investments Rs. 1,236-12-9. Altogether, this appears to be one of those unostentatious concerns which, having a small beginning, inherits potentialities for development on a sound and practical basis, while success seems to be assured to the Company under the management and agency of Messrs. Thattey and Co. (of Hyderabad, Deccan), who appear to have rendered an excellent account of their stewardship.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION LOAN.

Not Sanctioned by the Local Government.

Last month the Corporation of Calcutta applied to the Government of Bengal to submit for sanction to the Government of India their application to raise loan of Rs. 34 lakhs and the local Government have now replied intimating their inability to do so until the question of the ways and means to meet the cost of service of the proposed loan have been further considered.

The letter is as follows :— I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. S—II. 1652, dated 24th July, 1908, in which you request that the Government of India may be moved to sanction the raising by the Corporation of a debenture loan of thirty-four lakhs during the current year bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum and repayable in thirty years.

(2) In reply I am to say that in view of the large recurring deficit in the Revenue accounts of the Corporation, as exhibited in statements C and D enclosed with your letter, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets his inability to submit the application to the Government of India until the question of ways and means to meet the heavy annual charges for the service of the proposed loan has been further considered. It appears from the statements referred to that the revenue charges exceeded the revenue receipts by Rs. 2,67,057 during the year 1906-07, and by Rs. 2,38,973 in 1907-08. These charges, moreover, include only Rs. 40,292 payable in the latter year on account of interest and Sinking Fund deposits for the service of the four loans aggregating Rs. 26,18,600, which were raised during the past year, and not the ultimate total charges which amounted to Rs. 1,30,930, so that if the total cost of service of these loans had been paid last year the deficit would have been raised by Rs. 90,638.

(3) It is true that the consolidated loan from Government will be fully repaid during the current year, setting free Rs. 4, 64,000 a year now paid by the Corporation on that account, but this saving has already been taken into consideration in the proposal for meeting the liabilites of the Corporation towards the cost of the Calcutta Improvement Scheme. It is, therefore, not at all clear how the Corporation propose to meet these liabilities, besides that for the proposed loan, which, at 5 percent. (4 per cent. interest plus 1 per cent. for Sinking Fund) will come up to Rs. 1,70,000 a year. The saving of about Rs. 1,05,000 which will be effected in the next two years by maturity of four of the existing debenture loans of the Corporation will fall far short of the liabilities shown above.

(4) In the circumstances, I am to request that the question of the ways and means to meet the cost of service of the proposed loan may be further considered in the light of the above remarks, and definite proposals made for meeting the additional charges.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SHIELD.

The "Pioneer" publishes the following instructive letter from a correspondence who signs himself "an Indian":—India is aspiring for "Swaraj." The aspiration is indeed a very high and noble one, but whether she is in a position to maintain that supremacy under the existing circumstances, is a question which has troubled the minds of many a statesman. The genesis "Swaraj" is Home Rule. It means the replacement of all the high offices, which are hitherto held by Europeans, by the children of the soil. Will India be then satisfied if the administration be placed in the hands of the Indians? I ask this question conscientiously to all the present agitators whose sole aim is to create lawlessness and disorder in the country under the ostensible garb of reformation. I say no, and emphatically no. Look to the condition of my own district. It is an epitome of "Swaraj." The District Magistrate, the District Judge, the Joint Magistrate, the Deputy Magistrates and all other officials are Indians, excepting the Civil Surgeon and the D.S.P, who are Europeans. In the whole district you will hardly find more than three or four Europeans. But in spite of all this, there is a seething discontentment among the people, and there is a demand for a European Judge and Collector. There is much miscarriage of justice in the district, and the popular belief is that European Judges and Magistrates administer better justice than Indian Judges and Magistrates. Cases of daring burglaries have become things of frequent occurrence here, and in two instances police regulation lathis, which were by mistake left by the burglars, were discovered. The public have lost all confidence over the authorities. They believe that such thing would not have happened if there were a European Judge and a Magistrate. There are many such instances, but the above is the most striking. This has become a doomed district, and unless some happy alteration be immediately made by the appointment of some European officials, there is likely to be no improvement. This is the result of "Swaraj," the first fruit of home rule. To dream for "Swaraj" at present is a crowning folly and a dire misfortune to the country besides.

MUMMIES WITH GOUT.

The ancient Egyptians had gout—at least their mummies have it, and it would perhaps be too fanciful to suggest that gout may be developed, as hair may be grown, after death. At the ladies' conversazione of the Royal Society a gouty mummy has just been exhibited, one of his feet plainly disclosing those calcareous secretions that have played so great a part in British statesmanship, and had, no doubt, much to do with the expansion of Egypt. Why the afflicted mummy was shewn at a ladies' conversazione in not made clear. Perhaps it was as an awful example. For, although medical testimony bears general witness to the rarity of gout among women—from Hippocrates upwards, who considered it a masculine disease—there has been one notorious exception to that rule. This was at the only other time recorded in history when the luxury of a civilised society approached to that which surrounds the wealthy to-day. Seneca, the victim of Nero, in his 95th epistle observes that even the woman of Imperial Rome had become gouty as a result of the self-indulgence and excess that had come into their lives. It may be that the Royal Society's podagrous mummy was meant as a somatic sermon for the smart set.

INTELLIGENCE received at Liverpool on July 10 shows that the Cunard Liner "Lusitania" has concluded another remarkably fine performance, which establishes yet a new record. Leaving Queenstown at 11-35 a.m. on Sunday, July 5, the steamer arrived at New York on the 10th at 2-11 a.m., having accomplished the passage in four days, nineteen hours, and thirty-six minutes, which surpasses about an hour her previous best trip, which was also a westward one. In other words, the "Lusitania" has maintained an average speed on the voyage of 25·01 knots, as against her previous best of 24.88. Her day's runs were as follows :—Sunday, 21 miles ; Monday, 643 miles ; Tuesday, 625 miles ; Wednesday, 622 miles ; Thursday, 611 miles ; Friday, 369 miles. The best day's run has hitherto been 641 nautical miles made by the same steamer on her previous westward passage. Thus the "Lusitania" has on her latest voyage established two distinct records—an average speed of over twenty-five knots and the longest day's run.

SNAKE-CHARMING.

An Australian Expert.

The Indian snake-charmer has found a rival in a man named Morrissey, who some few years ago made his way to Australia in the hope of bettering his condition. He was first heard of in Tasmania whither he had been allured by the prospect of employment in one of the rich silver mines. While engaged in seeking employment he was told a great deal, mostly pure invention, respecting the characteristics of Australian snakes, but up to this time he had never seen one save a stuffed specimen in the shop window of a London taxidermist. One day, while proceeding with a fellow prospector through the bush he came across a tiger snake which presented a beautifully attractive appearance, having just shed its skin. He stepped forward with the intention of picking it up, but was hurriedly warned to desist by his mate, who declared that the bite of the reptile was deadly. Morrissey, the future snake-charmer, immediately crushed the head of his struggling victim beneath the heel of his heavy miner's boot. This formed his introduction to the Australian snake world. He subsequently became an expert in the art of snake-killing, but instead of crushing them to death he would pick up one by the tip of the tail and break its back by a sudden jerk, in the same manner.

Some few months later Morrissey made his appearance in Victoria no longer in the guise of a snake-killer, but in that of a snake-charmer. He carried a bag of snakes and entering a public-house would plunge his arm into the receptacle and withdraw a handful of the wriggling creatures which he would play with as if they were pet mice. A surgical examination of his body showed it to be covered with snake bites ; even his face had not escaped. He had in fact imbibed sufficient snake poison to kill a whole township. Yet there he stood perfectly immune. He makes no mystery of his discovery of the antidote employed by him, but refuses to reveal the secret of his preparation. He states that it was suggested by the alleged immunity of the iguana when bitten by a snake. He made experiments with a snake and an iguana in a grassy enclosure. At first the two creatures appeared in deadly fear of each other, and endeavoured to escape. He then threw the animal on to the snake, and a battle royal followed. At last the iguana was apparently bitten in a vulnerable part, when it rushed away and buried its head in the grass for a few moments, after which it would eject from its mouth some liquid substance on to the wound, and proceed to renew the combat. But Morrissey states that even with the closest observation, he could not tell whether the iguana had eaten something, masticated it, and injected the fluid resulting into the wound, or whether the animal merely brought into requisition some natural secretion from its own organs. This was the problem to be solved and Morrissey commenced the work of investigation by searching for specimens of herbs likely to be used by the iguana.

That task was a tedious one, but at last a plant was discovered which appeared to possess the coveted virtue. Experiments made in the preparation of a liquid from it resulted in several failures, but finally success was achieved. Morrissey states that the plant from which his remedy is obtained is one of the most common and abundant in the Commonwealth, and that the cost of preparation is comparatively trifling. He refuses to sell the recipe to private speculators or to prepare the antidote for sale ; but is quite willing to make it public if the Federal or any of the State Governments are prepared to make him a suitable reward. Probably when he reaches Sydney and has been examined by the medical profession something of the kind will be done, unless his discovery becomes anticipated by other bush naturalists, of whom there are not a few in the Commonwealth, and who have acquired a mass of Australian natural history not to be found in ordinary works of reference.

ARTIFICIAL SILK FOR GAS-MANTLES.

A gas-mantle that has vastly more strength than the fragile structure to which we have become accustomed is promised by the successful use of artificial silk in the manufacture of the fabric on which to desposit the oxides of which the mantles are made. This innovation is announced by a writer in "Cosmos." He says : —

"Incandescent gas-mantles are made, as is well known, of the oxides of thorium and cerium ; precipitated originally on a tissue of cotton. For some years ramie fibre has been used also for this purpose. The fibres are knitted together in tubular form and impregnated with a solution of rare earths after which the tube is dried and cut into lengths of about 20 centimetres [8 inches]. By means of a Bunsen flame the cotton is incinerated and at the same time the salts are changed to oxides. The mantle is then heated for a few seconds over a flame to give it its final form and to harden it, after which it is ready to be used.

"The only supports hitherto employed for the oxides have been tissues of cotton or ramie, and it has been vainly attempted to use in the same way silk, hemp, jute, etc. These failures have led to the trial of artificial fibres, but these do not have the absorbent power of cotton and ramie and consequently become impregnated badly or not at all.

"In a lecture before the Association of German Chemists, reported in "Le Moniteur Scientifique," M. Bruny states that artificial tissues are now made that are impregnated as easily as cotton or ramie. These are prepared from artificial silk made by dissolving cellulose in ammoniate of copper. But this substance does not go well with nitrate of thorium. A tissue of artificial silk made with ammoniate of copper absorbs solutions of the nitrate very rapidly, but during the incineration the oxide separates from the support and falls in powder. Thus some other substance than the nitrate must be used, and hydroxide of thorium has been tried with success. . . . The hydroxide does not swell as the nitrate does during incineration ; it gathers in small sharp crystals, hard as diamond, and not in a friable powder. As the hydroxide, however, is gelatinous, it cannot be used directly to impregnate the tissue. The silk mantle is dipped in a bath of th

BY THE WAY.

MR. WILLIAM REDMOND, M.P.

Mr. William Redmond, who is one of the most sprightly and juvenile members of the House of Commons in temperament and appearance, has completed his five-and-twentieth year of continuous Parliamentary service. He was first elected to the House of Commons as member for Wexford, which had been represented by his father and his grand-uncle, on July 16, 1883, when he was in Melbourne. Mr. Redmond is the only member of Parliament who has been elected to the House of Commons in his absence, with the sole exception of the late Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart., who, on the death of his brother, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, in 1877, who sat for Clare, of which Mr. William Redmond is now a representative, was returned for that constituency in his absence in Melbourne, where he subsequently became Prime Minister of Australia.

FATHER OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

Mr. William Redmond is the Father of the Irish Parliamentary Party, is that party be confined to members elected for Irish constituencies; otherwise the honour appertains to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the member of the Scotland Division (Liverpool) who has been a member of the House of Commons continuously since the General Election of 1880 Several other members of the party—his brother, Mr. John Redmond, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. James O'Kelly, Mr. William O'Brien, and Mr Healy—were returned to the House of Commons before Mr. William Redmond, but their Parliamentary service has had interruptions.

THE UNMARKED GCAVE AT GREENWICH.

Most people who see the Wolfe memorial in Westminster Abbey assume that the great general is buried there, but as a matter of fact the hero's last resting-place has been for a century and a half without a stone to mark it. From Canada his remains were taken to his fathers's residence at Greenwich, and afterwards interred in Greenwich Parish Church in a spot unmarked by any memorial for the information of prosterity. Montcalm was burried where he fell, and his remains now lie in the convent of the Ursulines at Quebec.

A NOTABLE LIGHTHOUSE.

At sunrise on July 15 was extinguished for the last time the light which every night for close on a hundred and fifty years has shone from Leasowe Lighthouse, on the Wirral shore. Leasowe Lighthouse is the oldest existing lighthouse in England. Though it is a structure of massive masonry seven stories high, it was built on a foundation of nothing more durable than cotton. That material which was obtained from a wrecked ship in the neighbourhood, was regarded as the best substance for settling in the sand. A significant item in the history of the lighthouse is, the "Manchester Guardian" recalls, that immediately after a disastrous fire which occurred in it in 1765 an order was issued that "no ale or other intoxicating liquor be allowed to be sold in any lighthouse." Leasowe Lighthouse is the only one in the world kept and tended by women, as it has been for over ten years past.

THE QUESTION OF LIFE ON MARS.

The "Edinburgh Review" in discussing the views of Mr.Percival Lowell and Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace on the above subject,as expressed in their recent books comes to the conclusion that neither author has succeeded in the task which he undertook: Mr. Lowel (it says) has failed to make us see, as he does, in his Martian canals any proof of the existence of intelligent constructive life upon the planet. Dr. Wallace has not been able, we believe, to add anything material to his favourite thesis that our Earth is the unique abode of life in the universe. Each has done something to produce the impression that the scientific man is as prone as the man in the street to adopt his conclusions first and fit the facts to them afterwards. The impression, the "Edinburgh" adds, is not good for the credit of science, but happily there is no need for admitting that it is a just impression.

THE LATEST AUTHOR J. P.

Mr. C. J. Hankinson, who, as Clive Holland, is widely known as the writer of several charming stories, has, the "British Weekly" announces, been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county borough of Bournemouth. Mr. Hankinson, who was trained for the law, but eventually drifted into journalism, is the son of the late Mr. T. J. Hankinson, J. P., the first Mayor of Bournemouth, who was also well known in Congregational circles. The new J. P. is a very enthusiastic Liberal worker and speaker, and last year was the president of the Bournemouth Liberal Association.

WHERE THEY FOUND THEIR FATHER.

A touching little incident is reported from Edinburgh. Near midnight one Saturday two little chaps, aged respectively eight and nine years, were found wandering about Waverley Station. They informed an official that they had arrived by the Newcastle train at six o'clock. They were taken to the Central police-station, where they were given shelter for the night. They told the officers that they had been sent by their grandmother—their mother having died—from Durham to meet their father, who was a miner, and who was to take them to one of the Fifeshire mining villages, but that he had failed to meet them. It occurred to the turnkey on Sunday morning that the father might be among the country "drunks" locked up on Saturday night, and a glance at the list showed that, sure enough, the man was there. The turnkey took the boys to the cell, and when they saw their father they rushed with delight into his arms.

HOW APPLES BREATHE.

That apples breathe is the startling discovery made by Professor F. W. Morse, the director of a scientific experiment station in New Hampshire. He finds that when in storage they give out carbonic acid gas and moisture as animals do, and that it is because of this respiration that they become softer and lose weight. It appears that the colder the place in which the apples are stored the slighter are the chemical changes produced by their breathing. The practical moral for the fruit-grower is therefore that they should be put in "cold storage" as soon as possible after they are picked. According to Professor Morse, exposure to a high temperature for even a few days will greatly lessen their "keeping" power.

THE PORT ARTHUR MONUMENT.

The ceremony of unveiling the monument to the Russian dead took place on the 10th ultimo at Port Arthur. On one side of the monument there is an inscription in Russian, on another the words "Erected by the Japanese Government"; on the third is carved the inscription in Japanese "Monument to the memory of the Russian officers and soldiers who fell at Port Arthur," and on the rear there is a long inscription written in Japanese and composed by General Viscount Oshima. The gist of it is that death levels all distinctions of friend and enemy, especially when those who formerly stood in the arena as combatants have now joined hands in hearty amity. The Japanese Government, it is added, anxious to do honour to the memory of the Russian heroes, had collected their remains from the various parts of the field where they had fought so nobly, and, reinterring them at one place, had erected this monument to mark the spot.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WHITE SATIN FOUNDATION.

A white satin foundation is just now the fetish of the modern dressmaker, writes our Paris lady correspondent. All her beautiful schemes of colour, where the gowns mousseline de sole are concerned, are built up on this particular basis, and in cases where coloured foundations are called into competition with white or cream it is invariably the latter which wins in the end, the soft gleam through the green or currant red of the mousseline veiling lightening and improving the effect at once. Coral pink is one of the favourite colours of the moment, a lovely gown in this tone being carried out over an ivory satin doublure, with long and tight-fitting sleeves of old Cluny lace, while the same lace was visible as a tiny guimpe beneath the yoke of clear lace or net. The skirt was gathered very finely round the high waist, a tight Directoire effect being always tabooed where muslin is concerned, and at the foot there were two or three tucks, with bands of embroidery or muslin between, a large magpie hat, with a brim of black tegal and a white straw crown, covered with masses of roses and foliage, completing the effect.

ALLIANCE OF SILVER-COLOURED SATIN AND NATTIERBLUE.

Another wonderful gown represented a veritable scabbard of silver-coloured satin the slightly decollet, corsage of which opened over a slip of handsome lace dyed a pale harebell blue. The waist line was defined by a species of belt composed of a number of curious antique buckles of wrought silver richly jewelled, which lent a very original air to the toilette. Nothing is too barbaric in the matter of ornament to introduce on a gown of this description and not a few of the clasps and ornaments look as though they had been hewn out of solid silver in the early ages and encrusted with uncut gems wedged into the surface of the metal and supplemented with curious cabalistic letters or figures, ornaments which might, in fact, have been dug out of the crust of the earth after thousands of centuries of burial.

NEW FASHIONS IN MILLINERY.

With light coloured dresses the hat to accompany them, when not of black or white, is nearly always of that indescribable darkness or "half-light" which modistes have decided to call "maroc." This is neither dark brown nor dark grey, but a kind of twilight merging of the one into the other, which only stops short at black when it is almost too late to recognise the shades, and on this dark, warm ground the trimming is of feathers, in shaded browns, from light champagne to deep khaki, or in pure white. The brims of the large "dress" hats are so wide at the sides that, to give them the requisite balance, a number of feathers are required, and as many as eight large plums, rich, thick, and full but all springing with one accord from the middle of the front are piled on the hat. There must be no suggestion of the cloche even in the shady hat, the brims being flat, and not turned down at all.

A CARNEGIE PRIZE AND ITS WINNER.

"Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in his role of Rector of the University of St. Andrews, took a very sensible and practical course in offering prizes in the session 1906-1907 for essays on 'International Arbitration as a Substitute for War Between Nations,'" says the "Northern Wig." The first prize has been awarded to Mr Russell Lowel Jones, M. A., a young graduate, whose essay has just been published under this general title by the University Press, St. Andrews.

A DISTINGUISHED PRIZE WINNER.

"As a rule the work of young writers fledging their literary wings is not taken too seriously. But the subject itself is an important one, and in the discussion of it Mr. Jones has made a serious contribution to the literature dealing with international arbitration. Professor Bosanquet, who holds the chair of Moral Philosophy at St. Andrews, leans to that opinion, and ventures even a step further by way of commendation in pointing out that it is the outcome of an amount of labour and original study unusual in literary attempts of the kind. Not so much, however, because of the writer's knowledge, but rather on account of the strong, sagacious, and independent line which he has taken.

WHAT HE HAS DONE.

"What he attempts to do is to find answers to the questions—(a) What has in past history been done by international arrangements in the cause of peace? (b) What is being done? (c) And what therefore may it be reasonably anticipated as possible to be done? He certainly knows his outhorities very thoroughly; he has the inestimable gift of lucid exposition; and he has, too, the knack of stating his points after the manner of a clever advocate who moreover, speaks with the intense personal conviction which the ordinary advocate as a rule studiously avoids. It is impossible, of course always to be sounding the top note. While polemically or scientifically English published work is set down as of little or no value—entirely a matter of opinion—France is credited with having a flood of real work upon the problems arising out of war, while other parts of the Continent do not lag behind. In fact, what Mr. Jones has to say generally on the literature of the subject is extremely to the point, and is well worth referring to in the volume itself. Glancing backwards over the stream of history as regards instances of arbitral methods of solving internation or interburghal, or even interbaronial disputes, it is argued that the unified results must be made to serve as instruments for the discovery of the probable cause of arbitration in the near future and as tests of the validity of any theory examined—pretty much Mr. Jones's own statement of his line of inquiry.

AN ABLE BOOK.

"Finally, he takes up in turn, in a way which indicates an astonishingly wide familiarity with his subject matter, aspects such as the age of war, the first great age of arbitration—among the Greeks, the supremely intellectual range the world has yet evolved; the second great age of arbitration, placed in the Middle Ages the recrudescence of war, carrying us to the third great age of arbitration."

THE Admiralty's estimate of the income of Greenwich Hospital for the year ending March 31 next is £198,188, in comparison with £198,665 last year. £32,206 of this sum is from dividends on inversments in Indian railways, £97,105 interest on loans, and £20,850 from Parliamentary grants.

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

GILBERT AS A DANCER.

"Rozencrantz and Guildenstern," Sir W. S. Gilbert's somewhat abbreviated version of "Hamlet," which was one of the many attractions at the Lyceum "matinee" yiven in aid of the King's College Hospital Removal Fund, contained an original performance of the King, by the distinguished author of the travesty himself. But all the world does not know that this amiable Justice of the Peace, besides being capable of doing justice to the piece as a comedian, is quite an excellent dancer.

You do not often get the chance
Of seeing sugar-brokers dance.
From their abode
In Fulham Road
Through Brompton to the City.

Nor do you often get the chance of seeing the writer of those "Bab" lines dance anywhere. But I have seen him in the early days of Gilbert and Sullivan opera at the Savoy, take a crowd of "peasants and others" in hand like a "right-down regular" ballet-master showing the girls how to trip on gracefully and the men how to hop on like real clod-hoppers in a country dance; and even giving the light-footed Courtice Pounds a few useful terpischorean hints as to his blithesome entrance in "Iolanthe."

IN A GAIETY PANTOMIME.

Sir W. S. Gilbert has danced in public as well as at rehearsals. Mr. John D'Auban, the famous dancing master, once told me that W. S. Gilbert was his "show pupil" among a number of gentlemen he trained for an amateur pantomime at the Gaiety many years ago. Gilbert who was famous at that time for his "Bab Ballads," appeared as Harlequin; and it is interesting to read what "B." (E. L. Blanchard?) wrote, in H. J. Byron's long since exploded magazine, "Mirth", concerning Sir William's entrance:—

There were laughing and cheering and shouts of surprise,
As Gilbert in glittering garb met our eyes;
And when the "position" he showed well he knew,
A thrill of astonishment ran the house through.

Again, a little later in this doggerel description of the proceedings:

Lord de Clifford, as "swell," was no end of a toff,
And was quite unconcerned when his jasey dropped off
McCalmont, young War6, each elicited roars,
And Bastard the loudest of all the encores;
And Gilbert through all danced and postured with grace
And a very determined expression of face.

So that Sir W. S. Gilbert cannot deny that he has a light fantastic toe, as well as a light fantastic pen. Not that Mdlle. Genee need shake in her shoes—were it possible to shake in anything so small. But he is plainly a dancer to be reckoned with—or was.

MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER'S THIEVES.

Still another thief is to break into the St. James's Theatre and steal our affections! How many more, Mr. Alexander? First there was the young lady in Messrs. Henry Bernstein and Cosmo Gordon Lennox's play, "The Thief," who conceived the original (it is to be hoped) notion of robbing her hostess to pay her dressmaker. Then there was the poor, dear thing in "The Thunderbolt"—Mrs. Thaddens Mortimore—who took unto herself something like £20,000 by the simple process of destroying a brother-in-law's will. And now, what next? A little play by Mr. Walter Frith, called "The Miniature," which will be given at the St. James's on Mr. Alexander's return to London after his provincial tour, and which deals with the feelings of a university man whose devotion to cricket has brought him to ruin, and who, thus "stumped," as it were, steals a valuable miniature belonging to a lady. In his provincial programme, Mr. George Alexander will run "The Miniature" first as a curtain-raiser, and "The Thief" to follow; which is rather like setting a thief to catch a thief.

THE BRITISH COMPOSER'S FRIEND.

Mr. S. Ernest Palmer, who, with Lord Arthur Hill and Mr. J. S. Wood, received the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at the recent Fete of the Veterans, was present again in the public mind, in a more or less direct fashion when an orchestral concert was recently held at Queen's Hall in connection with the Royal College of Musec Patrons' Fund, founded by Mr. Palmer for the benefit of young British composers. The programme included many excellent works by students of the R.C.M. and the R.A.M., and a "Scena for Soprano and Orchestra," by Miss Emily Lucas, a blind girl from the Normal College—the conductor being Sir Charles V. Stanford, who holds a high opinion of the compositions that come to his "baton." Mr. Ernest S. Palmer has endowed this Patrons' Fund to the tune of something like £30,000, and therefore deserves the sincerest gratitude of a nation, which of a certainty must, by his munificence, have gained very considerably in musical reputation. But for the assistance given by the Patrons' Fund, many promising young British composers might never get their "chance" in their own country or anybody else's; for it is not by a long way every young musician who can afford to pay the enormous fees required for an orchestral hearing.

FAMOUS STREET SINGERS.

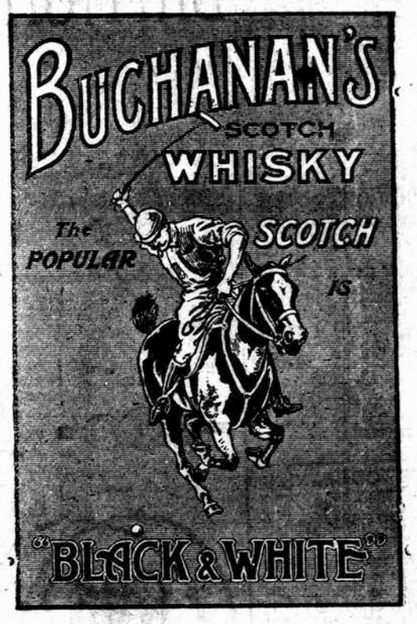
A contemporary recently gave a list of a number of well known and "otherwise" actors and actresses who in their time have found themselves in circumstances which have compelled them to sing or recite in the streets for a short time—in some cases, for a long time. But the list does not, as it should, include the names of the talented and charming Miss Ada Reeve and that clever comedian Mr. Arthur Williams. About twenty-two years ago, in one of the southern towns of the English coast, a clean-shaven man with a "worried" face, and an air about him of having seen better, very much better, days, stood by a pavement holding a child by the hand and an inverted cap by the brim. The two were singing old-fashioned ballads, and to the casual observer, might have been taken for itinerant minstrels of the ordinary seaside type. But they were members of the "Dramatic and Shakespearean Company," (the "and" is quite rich!), and had been "left" by the manager thereof; and the little child was Miss Ada Reeve and the man her father! He was the leading actor of the Dramatic and Shakespearean Company, and a very clever actor, too; and the now successful vaudeville actress in "Butterflies" at the Apollo was billed as "The Talented Child Actress."

THE PALL MALL SWELL.

Mr. Arthur Williams, the gifted character actor (for character acting is his real line, although he has so often been seen in musical comedy), tells this pathetic little story of the days of his "early struggles" with failure: "I played anything and anywhere then to keep body and soul together, and there was practically no depth of theatrical degradation I did not touch. I danced outside booths—imagine it! I played in 'fit-ups,' I took part in a ghost show, and once, at least, I sang in the streets. That awful experience, I had was at East Dereham, and the song I sang, with no boots to my feet, and a huge faded frock coat to my back (which had once been my father's), was:

'I'd like to be a swell
And stroll about Pall Mall.'

Once, when I was playing in Bedford, and the four shillings I had received for a fortnight's hard work had run out—(and yet I was not an extravagant young man)—I learnt that free dinners were being served to outcasts in the street, to celebrate a Royal wedding. I thought it best, under the circumstances, to lay in as much ammunition as possible, so I ate three dinners and gave three cheers for the bride and bridegroom. This was a hard experience, indeed, but nothing out of the ordinary for members of the profession. It is astonishing how bitterly cruel Mrs. Stage can be before she parts with her money,



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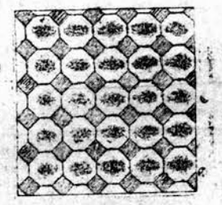
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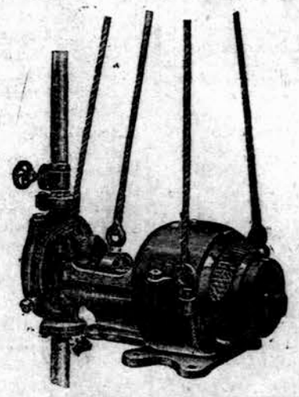
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 6.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Pice.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	83 5/16		1/4
2½ do.	Rentes ...	96 1/4		1/4
2½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	93 1/2		1/4
2½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	63	1/16	
Silver	Silver in London ...	24 1/4		1/8
Do.	do. 2 months' bence	24 5/16		1/16
Do.	in New York ...	52 1/2		3/8
Exchange	on London at Paris ...	25·13 1/2	1/2	
Do.	do do. Berlin.	20·39 1/2		1/4
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·33 1/2	un	chgd
Discount	Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do.	Short London Bills.	1 1/2	un	chgd
Do.	3 months' sight			
Do.	Indian Bank Bills.			
Do.	6 months' sight	2 3/8		1/8
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	un	chgd
Interest	Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
Do.	7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 3/8 unchanged.
Closing tone of Silver:—Dull.
At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for ... ...Rs. 10,00,000
Telegraphic Transfers.—
Rs. 10,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta at 1s.3 15-16d
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale ... ...Rs. 7,89,000
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 10,00,000
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Futures	... ...	...Firm.
East Indian	... ...	...Quiet.
Manchester	... ...	...Quiet.
Total Sales	... ...	...6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		300
Imports	... ...	... 4,000
Mid-Americans	...	...6·12+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...		7 11/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·41	5·22	5·16	5·10	5·07
+03	—01	—01	—01	—02
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May.	
5·06	5·07	5·03	5·09	
—01	—01	—01	—01	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	4,000
Do. do. last year	...	1,500
Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
Do. to Continent	...	.....

Spot Cotton—10·55—05
Futures—Month of Oct....9·52—05 } Declined early owing to longs unloading and tended to advance later, partially, on covering.
Do do. Dec.....9·32—02
New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—10 3/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·46—12
Do. do. Dec. 9·31—17
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—39—August Sept.—Hull—Done—Canal.
Red Karachi—38 1/2—August-Sept.—Hull—Value—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore, 51 August-September—Antwerp—Done—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but Steady.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Quiet but Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1/8 unchanged.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13
Months of Shipment—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Dull.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3/10 3/4—Value.
Metals :—

Copper Braziers	... ...	£ 73 0 0
Yellow Metal	... ...	d. 6 1/4

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Bundle Sovs ...	Rs. 3,990	Muscat	Comptoir National
Rupees	1,010		
3 Bundles Sovs..	90	Suez	E Hayim
Gold Coins..	314		
Rupees	7,796		
3 Bundles rupees	4 500	Aden	N Gokuldas

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [6TH AUGUST, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 26th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „
Money :—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 26 lacs up.
Exchange :—
Out of the one million pounds offered by Government on the Secretary of State £418,000 have been taken at 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand. Banks have also bought private demand in this market to day at that rate and credits at 1s.4d. 3 months' sight Bills remain scarce. There is some enquiry for T. T. at 1s. 3 7-8d. but Banks have refused to sell at over 1s. 3 27-32d. Small amounts of Bank demand have been taken at 1s. 3 7-8d. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 2 months' sight. Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177 1/4

Government Paper :—
The Market opened steady at 95 3/4 ready and 95 5/8 for the settlement. A small business was reported in the morning at these quotations but by noon a quieter feeling set in and the market fell to 95 11-16 ready and 95 9-16 for forward. In the afternoon there were again small buyers the market closing steady at the opening rates. Calcutta quotations come as 95 5-8 for cash and 95 9-16 for delivery forward in a month.
We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 95·12
1st Settlement	... ...	„ 95·10

Bullion :—
On Wednesday Bar silver in London closed 1/8 down for ready at 24 1/4 and 1/16 down for forward at 24 5/16, while New York was 3/8 down at 52½ Locally the market opened at 62 3/8 ex-duty for ready and closes unchanged. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	... ...	24	7	6
Australian Bar Gold	... ...	24	7	0
Bombay Bar Gold	... ...	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	... ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	... ...	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	... ...	62	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	62	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	62	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The drop in prices in New Orleans, and more favourable weather reports from Up-Country, have caused rates for New Crop to give way and prices are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower all round, Business continues slack, and exporters are doing little or nothing. Prices were rather easier at Colaba, but closed as under after the Liverpool opener.
We have no change to report in the position in ready cotton. A small business was done at Colaba by exporters and mills.
QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 239	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 234	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	... 215	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	... 208	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	... 200	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 200	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	... 194/5	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 188/9	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 195	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 184	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 174	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ...	... ...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	... ...	6,000 bales.
Total Imports	... ...	1,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·42 +01	5·22	5·16	5·10
unchanged.			
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·07	5·06	5·07	5·08	5·09
unchanged				

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
Late yesterday a large business is reported to have been done, but to-day the demand has been considerably less. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 8 8	0 B. T.
September	... „ 8 15	6 R. T.
New Crop April-May ...	... „ 8 2	6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet with only a small business passing. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 9 12	0 B. T.
„ Yellow Guzerat ...	„ 10 0	0 „
„ „ Cawnpore...	„ 9 13	0 „

Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 8 0 B. T.
Tone—steady.
Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 31 0 0
Tone—Steady.
Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 23 8 0
Tone—Steady.
Mowraseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 5 14 6 B. T.
Tone.—Quiet but Steady.
Wheat :—
White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ... Rs. 6 3 0 B.T.
New „ April-May ... „ 5 4 6 „
Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,412 1/2 X. D.
India	64
Indian Specie Bank	54

Mills :—

David	357 1/2
Kohinoor	740
Manockji Petit	3,147 1/2
Standard	1,165

Presses :—

New Mofussil	640

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	320
Badham Pile & Co	127
Bombay E. S. & Tram Coy., Ld. Pref.	161
Bombay Flour Mill	910
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordi. ...	337 1/2
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,080
Marcks & Co.	131 X. D.
Treacher & Co	590

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565½ X. D.
Amritsar-Patti...	114 „
Tapti-Valley	420 „

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,191 bales.
Wheat	2,970 cwts.
Linseed	1,022 „
Rapeseed...	1,024 „
Gingellyseed	18 „
Poppyseed	512 „
Groundnuts	280 „
Castorseed	3,051 „
Rice	1,003 „
Myrabollams	649 „
Cottonseed	2,106 „
Mowraseed	2,221 „
Gram	217 „
Joowar	nil
Maize	nil

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, AUGUST 6.
Our Freight market is very quiet, and there is no enquiry for either ready or forward shipment.
Arrivals of wheat are likely to be slow for some days yet, and in the meantime shippers shew little inclination to engage tonnage.

BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday the 30th July at 15 31/32d. the rupee :—

	Calcutta £	Bombay £	Madras £	Total £
Total amount of tenders received	217,000	201,000	...	418,000
Total amount accepted...	217,000	201,000	...	418,000

It is notified that the Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £500,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 3/32d. the rupee. All applications for bills must be addressed to the Comptroller General at Calcutta and should reach him as regards Bombay tenderers not later than 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time) on Thursday, the 13th August. When the Comptroller General sanctions an application for the issue of a bill at Bombay or Madras he will telegraph his decision to the Accountant General concerned. The Accountant General will take immediate steps to communicate with the applicant and on the deposit of the money in the Presidency Bank will issue to the applicant the necessary bill on the Secretary of State in time for despatch by the English Mail of the week.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,412½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	64
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,490
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 14 „	63½ 16
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	54
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£12·10	6 „	£17½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	127
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,300
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,600
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	P. £10 O. £10	10 £10	p. c. 6 Nil.	161 144
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 150	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	337½ 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 350
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	18	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kamp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 204
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	x.d. 131
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	200	50	p. c. 18½	135
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	490
Shivrajpur	A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p. c. 5 Nil.	37 30
Syndicate				
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 11½ dis. 5
Thackersand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 260
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	595

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	465
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	700
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	380
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India	1,000	1,000	85	1,725
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,080
Coronation Milis.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	68½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,000
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 985
David	250	250	10	257½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	10	610
Empress	500	500	25	310
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,395
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	480
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	162½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	350
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	740
Kohinoor	500	500	25	742½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,370
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,147½
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,155
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2925
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	53½
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	70
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	185
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	677½
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	915
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	560
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta.....	750	750	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,195
Sun	750	750	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	520

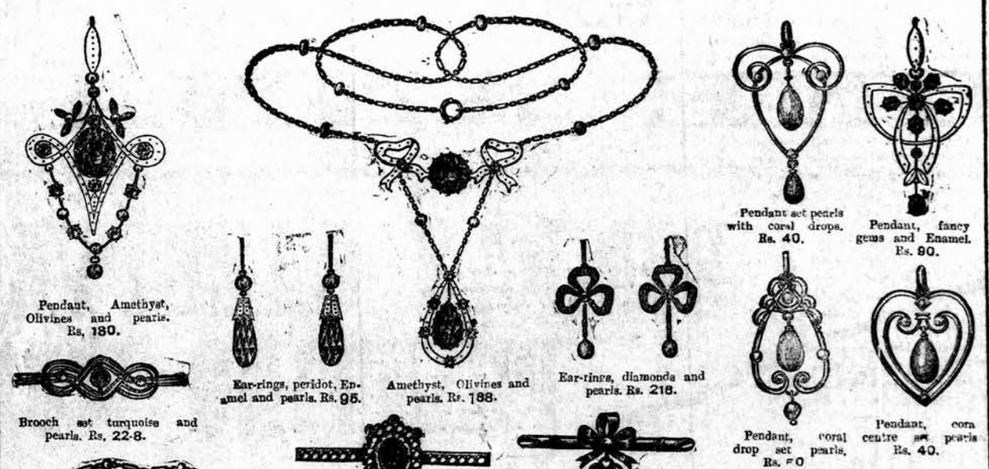
PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	850
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	280
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	32½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabha patty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	315
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	120
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmadpum Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	100	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	292½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	280
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,015
Wadhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 565
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	xd 114
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 „	xd 420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd.105

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.



Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 188.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 218.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Set Blonse pins set pearls. Rs. 55.
Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.
Pearl and Amethyst Locket. Rs. 115.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50
Pendant, coral centre set pearls Rs. 40.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture
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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
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Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1908.
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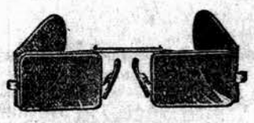

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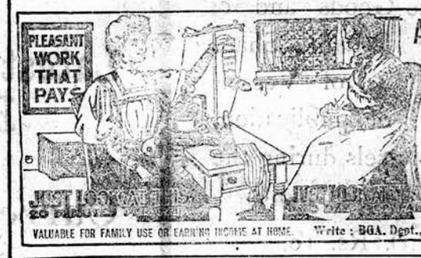

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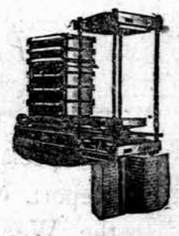

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